# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6714. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

### Disposition of Senator Clayton's Case—Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire—The Rapacious Railways.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The case of Mr. Clayton was disposed of to-day, and the Senate will, without doubt, adjourn finally to-morrow. The action of the Senate with regard to Mr. Clayton was such that he must regard it fortunate or unfortunate, as he is cognizant of his own innocence or guilt. The report of the majority of the committee was read yesterday, and the minority report to-day. Neither of them was listened to, and to-day while the minority report was reading there were not more than a dozen Senators in their seats. Mr. Norwood made a brief speech, which was a kind of synopsis of his report. Mr. Wright followed him briefly, making a defense of the majority report. Some points which were alluded to brought out Mr. Clayton, who got into a dispute with Mr. Norwood, and found himself obliged to supplement the volume of evidence with a denial of certain statements therein contained. When the vote came to be taken, there were numerous explanations. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, found a sticking point. He would not vote to convict Mr. Clayton on the evidence as it stood against Clayton's specific denial, but he was greatly surprised that no evidence had been brought before the committee to clear up the point which troubled him. He did not vote. Mr. Saulsbury would not vote because he had not had time to read and study the evidence, and did not therefore feel competent to pronounce judgment. Mr. McCreery said he did not know how Mr. Cameron would vote if present, but in accordance with his agreement he would withhold his vote, a remark which caused some merriment. On the same ground substantially assigned by Mr. Saulsbury, several Senators declined to vote. They were Messrs. Stockton, Carpenter, Thurman, Casserly, Stevenson, Kelley, and Ransom. Other Senators who were present, and did not vote, and gave no reasons why, were Messrs. Conkling, Fenton, Hamilton, of Texas, Allison, and Schurz. Thirteen Senators, at least, sat in their seats and did not vote. The vote on the resolution declaring the charges not sustained stood 33 to 6; thus only thirty-nine Senators, or two more than a quorum, attempted to express any judgment on the charges, and the resolution only referred to charges which would impeach his official character. Mr. Clayton may be a very innocent man, and, if so, this action of the Senate will hardly satisfy him. The contest against Mr. Clayton never received so much attention as it would if it had not been deemed a mere partisan quarrel. It had its origin in party strife, was for the most part carried on as a partisan struggle, and has awakened little sympathy. To this fact may be attributed the end to which the whole matter has come. The investigation and the Senate's action upon it will not convince any of Clayton's enemies that he is a political saint, and it will not warrant his friends in pushing him forward as a model of a political reformer.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws, of which he is chairman, was authorized to sit during the recess, here or elsewhere, and the actual expenses were ordered paid out of the contingent fund.

MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

The Second Controller of the Treasury, Hon. J. M. Brodhead, requests that all original vouchers pertaining to the Montana war claims, which have been examined and allowed, in whole or in part, by Gen. James A. Hardie, may be presented immediately to him. The holders can present them in person or by attorney, and in the latter case power of attorney to collect should accompany them.

EX-SENATOR PATTERSON.

Upon the conclusion of the Clayton case Mr. Anthony called up his resolution concerning Mr. Patterson. Mr. Anthony, while not particular as to the exact form in which action should be taken, thought it due to Mr. Patterson as a matter of justice, and to the Senate in behalf of its own good faith, that some action should be taken. He maintained that in the closing hours of the session, when Mr. Patterson had the floor and might have held it on a question of high privilege on account of the Appropriation bills, he relinquished it on the specific understanding that his case should be considered. Messrs. Stevenson, Stockton, and Thurman opposed the resolution which gives Mr. Patterson the privilege of printing a statement in the *Congressional Record*. Mr. Stevenson maintained that the statement which Mr. Patterson would file was already printed in a pamphlet, and contained criticisms upon the committee discourteous both to the committee and the Senate, as well as containing some misstatements of fact. The debate was quite extended, and it is evident the Senate will give considerable more time to the resolution to-morrow. Senator Sherman gave notice that, if the Senate would not consent to have the statement printed, he should have it read as a portion of his remarks, and thus secure it publicity. The incidental debate upon the merits of the case showed that the committee did not recommend the expulsion until after a careful, painful, and conscientious examination.

THE POSTAL-CAR QUESTION.

The threat of the railroad companies to withdraw the postal-cars on April 1, if their demands are not complied with, was the subject of consideration by the Cabinet to-day, and the leading topic of general conversation. The Post-office Department has not acted unadvisedly in taking the firm stand it has assumed. It is now publicly known that some of the most eminent lawyers of the country are of the opinion that the Government has the power under the Constitution to compel the transportation of mails over all post-roads in the country, and every railroad in the country is a post-road. It is even doubted whether the famous dictum of the Dartmouth College case would stand as against the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. It is certain that while the Government does not invite the contest of law or of force involved in the threat of the railroads, the Executive Department cannot be bullied by corporate monopolies. There are indications to-night that the President of one of the powerful railroads in the combination has become frightened at the serious outlook for general corporate interests, and threatens to secede from the combination which others now control. Numerous dispatches have been sent to-day to the leading railroad presidents by their agents here, representing the aspect of affairs as very grave.

A CORRECTION.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, informs your correspondent that the dispatch of Saturday to the TIMES was in error in saying that his amendment to the amendment of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, to the committee's resolution on the Caldwell case, was suggested by any one, as it originated with himself. Senator Ferry's statement leaves no room for question on that point.

NO VACANCIES FOR VIENNA.

As applications continue to be forwarded to the President and to the Department of State for appointments to the Vienna Exhibition, the statement is made, by request, that all the appointments authorized by law have been made.

THREE NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

The Treasury Department will, in a day or two, invite bids for the construction of three revenue cutters, one on the Pacific and two on the Atlantic coast. The bids for the cutters for the Atlantic side will be received on the 15th and 19th of April, and for the one on the Pacific on the 31st of May.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

### Nominations Made Yesterday—Survey of the Delaware—Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

R. B. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio; Cheney R. Prouty, Collector of Customs at Saluria, Texas; John A. Campbell, of Wyoming, Governor of Wyoming Territory; John Minor Rice, Professor of Mathematics in the Navy; E. S. Hammond, of New-Jersey, Agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, of Arizona, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory; J. A. Sommerville, of Alabama, Receiver of Public Moneys at Mobile, Ala.; John M. Farland, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Mich.; George Ingalls, of Illinois, Agent for the Pi Ute Indians in South-eastern Nevada.

*Postmasters.*—John R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Ill.; William Y. Utley, Racine, Wis.; William S. Leisure, Grinnell, Iowa; Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Brockport, N. Y.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; Perry P. Wilson, Putnam, Conn.; Tindel H. Calam, Constantine, Mich.; Edwin A. Clifford, Evanston, Ill.; George L. Torbet, Dubuque, Iowa; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Md.; Charles C. Miller, Pen Yan, N. Y.; Thomas B. Wood, at Franklin, Ind.; Chas. H. Howard, at Osage Mission, Kansas; Wm. W. Kenyon, at Howell, Mich.; Lemuel D. Welle, at Grass Lake, Mich.

*Collectors of Internal Revenue.*—B. B. Eggleston, Second District, Mississippi; Benj. F. Wall, Ninth District, Massachusetts; Frank White, Seventh District, Indiana; Alonzo B. Carroll, Second District, Missouri; James R. Hoyden, District of Washington Territory; Henry M. Taylor, Third District, Texas.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Hiram E. Stilley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of North Carolina.

*Registers of Public Lands.*—C. T. Stearns, at Mobile, Ala.; W. W. Martin, at Independence, Kansas.

*Receivers of Public Moneys.*—E. S. Niccolls, at Independence, Kansas; Eldridge W. Little, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

*Post-masters.*—David W. Clemmer, at Dowagiac, Mich; Benjamin F. Libbey, at Clinton, N. Y.; Chas. Walling, at Jamaica, N. Y.; Bradford T. Simmons, Johnstown, N. Y.; George L. Torbert, Dubuque, Iowa; Nathaniel G. Smith, Flemington, N. J.; Jacob R. Lovell, Philipsburg, N. J.; Wm. S. Utley, Racine, Wis.

*Promotions in the Navy.*—Lieut.-Commander Geo. A. Stevens to be Commander; Capt. John M. B. Clitz to be Commodore; Commander Stephen B. Luce to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander Beatty P. Smith to be Commander; Master Charles T. Forse to be Lieutenant; Commander L. Davis to be Captain; Capt. Andrew Bryson to be Commodore; Lieut.-Commander Cornelius M. Schoonmaker to be Commander; Master Boutelle Noyes, to be Lieutenant; Ensign Mahon to be Master; Master Edward K. Moore to be Lieutenant; Ensign Kossuth Niles to be Master; Second Assistant Engineer William Allen to be First Assistant Engineer.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

A board, to consist of the following-named officers, is appointed to make an examination and survey of the Delaware River at and near the Horse-shoe Shoals, and to report upon the feasibility and expense of the plan adopted for the prevention and removal of the obstructions in the river at and near that point: Col. J. C. Woodruff, Lieut.-Cols. H. G. Wright, John Newton, J. D. Kurtz, and Major W. P. Craighill.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Detached—Lieut.-Commander J. B. Coghland, from the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. Fernando P. Gilmore and Boatswain James Nash, from the Pensacola, and waiting orders.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Board of the Treasury Department held to-day the second of a series of nine examinations, for the purpose of filling forty vacancies in twelve-hundred-dollar clerkships in the Department. Each examination occupies one day, and about sixty-five persons are examined each day, the whole number summoned being over 550. About two-fifths of the candidates are women. All of the candidates who had complete applications on file on the 17th inst. were summoned to appear.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

### Two New-York Vessels Abandoned at Sea—Dismantled off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, March 25.—Capt. Sparrow, of the bark Abd el Kader, at this port from Messina, reports March 8, latitude 40° 10', longitude 50° 45' west, fell in with ship Robert C. Winthrop, of and from New-York, for Antwerp, abandoned by her crew. The Captain boarded her, and found four feet of water in the hold; the masts standing and sails furled, except lower maintopsail, which had blown away. She had a cargo of staves and provisions. It coming on to blow he was obliged to leave her.

Capt. Sparrow also reports: March 16, latitude 40° 30', longitude 52° 51', fell in with the schooner Kate Brigham, of and from New-York, for Havre, with colors of distress flying in main rigging. He boarded her and found she was abandoned, there being five feet of water in her hold. All her sails were bent and partly furled, her jib hanging to the boom and mainsail partly lowered. She had a cargo of Petroleum.

The crews of both the above vessels were probably taken off by some passing vessel.

The schooner General Grant, of Gloucester, was discovered dismantled off Cape Cod yesterday, and this morning was taken in tow by the schooner Emma A. Rich, which would probably succeed in getting her into Provincetown Harbor.

### The Hudson River Still Crossed by Teams at Poughkeepsie—Open at Newburg.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 25.—The ferry-boat at this place has made several ineffectual attempts to reach the west shore, and has gone back to Winter quarters. Teams are still crossing on the ice at this point, and ice-boats are sailing. Nearly every town and city on the east side of the river between Newburg and Albany, is short of coal, and the opening of navigation is anxiously looked for. The weather to-night is very cold, and there is every prospect of another snow-storm.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., March 25.—The cold weather for the past two days strengthened the ice in the river, and crossing by teams with heavy loads of freight and passengers has been resumed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 25.—This morning the steamer McManus, with Homer Ramsdell & Co.'s bark the Susquehanna, in tow, arrived here from New-York, having forced a passage through the ice in the Highlands. They are the first boats through this season. Regular trips will hereafter be made by the Newburg boats between this city and New-York.

### A Steam-Ship Launched at Philadelphia.

PHILADEAPHIA, Penn., March 25.—The steam-ship Indiana, the third of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, was launched at 11 o'clock this morning from Crump's ship-yard at Kensington. A large crowd was present, notwithstanding the inclement weather, lining all the wharves in the vicinity, and the river was covered with steamers and other craft filled with spectators. The members of the Constitutional Convention were present by invitation. The ship was christened Indiana by Miss Nannie Meyers, daughter of Nathan Meyers. The launch was very beautifully made, nothing occurring to interfere with the perfect success of the undertaking.

### Religious Revival in Denver—The Moral Atmosphere Improving.

DENVER, March 25.—Mr. E. Hammond, the revivalist, has been laboring here in Denver about ten days. The Governor's Guard Hall, which will hold about 1,500 persons, has been filled every morning and evening, and at some of the evening services many were unable to obtain admission. On Sunday evening some of the neighboring churches were opened to admit those who were turned away from the overcrowded hall. Several hundred adults, as well as youth and children, have been converted, and the interest continues this week unabated, and is, perhaps, increasing. The Presbytery of Colorado, in session here on Saturday and Monday, added fifteen or twenty ministers to Mr. Hammond's working force. The daily newspapers concede that much good is being accomplished through these religious efforts.

## FIRES.

### Partial Destruction of Phenix Village, R. I.—Waco, Texas, Suffers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—A fire in Phenix Village, ten miles south-west of this city, early this morning, destroyed eight buildings, four of them business houses, involving a loss of $150,000. The fire broke out in the bowling saloon at 1 o'clock, and burned three hours. The principal losers on the buildings are W. B. Spencer, S. E. Card, Philip Duffee, John C. Conley, and Lawton & Collins, and the losers on stock, &c., W. E. & S. J. Hople, James P. Arnold, W. A. Capron, E. T. Lanphear, J. Myrick & Son, C. M. Ralph, Henry W. Potter, Alexander T. Knox, David Cornell, Otis Lincoln, Phenix Free Reading Room, Phenix National Bank, Warwick Masonic Lodge, Philip Duffee, J. C. Conley, Joseph Lawton, A. W. Colvin, Caleb Ross, Philip Carroll, J. C. Colvin, Max Gorton, and others. Nearly all the buildings had been erected since the great fire in May, 1871. The loss is nearly covered by insurance. Among the insurance companies losing are the North Missouri, St. Nicholas, Maine Valley, Exchange, of New-York; Orient, of Hartford; Westchester, of New-York; Eastern, of Bangor; Lorillard, of New-York; Queen, of Liverpool; Providence Mutual, Pawtucket Mutual, City, Butler, and Narragansett of this city.

WACO, Texas, March 24.—A fire here last night destroyed $50,000 worth of property, on which there was an insurance of $20,000. Fort & Trice, M. Goldstein, Peter McClellend, the estate of G. B. Woods, and A. H. Wilkinson were the principal sufferers.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 25.—The bridge on the Concord Railroad, across the Pawtuckaway River, was burned last night. A temporary bridge will be so far finished this afternoon that trains can pass over it.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 25.—Joseph B. Burnbam's planing-mill was burned this morning. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 25.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Waverly, in Wm. Manner & Co.'s bakery, at the rear of the Opera-house. As the fire department of that village is quite inefficient, the flames spread rapidly and the Opera-house was entirely consumed, together with the building in which the fire originated, and a jewelry-store. There were five places of business on the ground floor of the Opera-house. By means of buckets of water, energetically employed, the citizens were able to arrest the progress of the flames. The loss will not fall short of $60,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

## A RAILROAD IN QUESTION.

### Disgraceful Struggle for Possession of a Railroad—Riot Apprehended.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—A railroad war of some magnitude is now in progress at Youngstown, in this State. About a year ago the stockholders of the Liberty and Xenia Railroad Company sold that Road to the Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg Railroad Company, receiving in payment part in cash and part in bonds of the latter company. Owing to some subsequent misunderstanding the matter was brought before the courts, and for the past four or five months the Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg Railroad Company have held control of the former road by virtue of an injunction which expired at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time there appeared upon the premises two of the principal stockholders of the Liberty and Xenia road, with a large force of men, who tore up the track, cut the telegraph-wires, stopped all trains, took possession of the rolling stock, and are now in forcible possession of the road with a force of 200 to 300 armed men. Wm. McCreery, President, and other officers of the Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg Road are now at Youngstown, and it is reported that a special train has left Pittsburg with reinforcements for McCreery, who is backed by Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Great excitement prevails, and there is imminent danger of a riot.

### Latest Aspect of the Hostile Field.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—Everything was quiet at Youngstown this evening. There was much excitement there to-day, but no riot. Mr. McCreery, the President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg Railroad, filed an affidavit this morning before a justice of the peace, who had John Shambugh, Hugh Hamilton, and several others, directors and partisans of the Liberty and Vienna Railroad Company, arrested, and brought before him on a charge of willfully destroying property belonging to the Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg Railroad. A hearing of the case was postponed until Saturday. The defendants claim that they acted for the owners of the property, and had a right to do as they did. It appears that only a part of the Liberty and Vienna Railroad was sold to the Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburg Road. Part payment was made in cash, and the balance in bonds of the latter company was tendered, but the Liberty and Vienna Company refused to accept them, and claim that they still own the road, never having deeded it away.

## THE INDIANS.

### Cochise Gone to a Reservation—Gen. Canby and Capt. Jack.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following has been received here:

PRESCOTT, Arizona, March 11.

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:*

Cochise, with 1,000 of his band, are on the reservation at Sulphur Springs.

H. BENDELL, Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Gens. Canby and Gillem had a talk with Capt. Jack, on Friday, which amounted to very little, Capt. Jack merely asking for amnesty, and that he be permitted to stay on Lost River. The troops have gone into camp on the east side of Tule Lake. A large quantity of hand grenades were forwarded from Benecia yesterday.

### Catholic Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 25.—An extraordinarily large mass-meeting of German Catholics was held to-night, at the Academy of Music. The vast auditorium was crowded. The object of the meeting was to extend sympathy to the Catholics of Germany. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, German Catholics of Philadelphia, as freemen and zealous Catholics, do sympathize with and pity Germany's truest sons and most faithful citizens now suffering under injustice unworthy of a civilized State.

That we appreciate and admire the bearing of the German Episcopacy toward the persecuting Government, and are firmly convinced that, following the sublime example of our hero Pope, they still will prove shepherds true to their flock.

That we look with inexpressible joy upon the unanimity of faith and constancy of endurance of the whole body of the German clergy, and admire their beautiful submission to the Church, and, in consequence, entertain most flattering hopes for the future of the Church of Germany.

That we are firmly convinced that the Catholics of Germany will continue to value their faith above all other blessings and persevere in it, and that should circumstances require it they will be prepared to sacrifice life and all for its dear sake, ever mindful that as they must give to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, they will not for a moment hesitate to give likewise to God what is God's.

Many prominent Catholic clergymen were present, including Bishops Wood, of this city; O'Hara, of Scranton, and Shanahan, of Harrisburg.

### The Mississippi State Warrants.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.—The House of Representatives, by the concurrence of both political parties, passed a resolution, to-day, approving the action of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Attorney-General Morris, in reference to the issuance of State warrants under the Railroad Subsidy law. The report of the committee was to the effect that the action of Attorney-General Morris had given occasion for unpleasant suspicion.

Both Houses of the Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 15th proximo.

### Providence Printing Cloths Market.

PROEIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—Printing Cloths quiet and weak. Sales of best sixty-four squares at 7c.@7⅛c. for standard, and 7⅛c. @7¼c. for extra.

## ALBANY.

### The Brooklyn Charter in the Assembly—Professional Criminals to be Looked After—City Railroads.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25, 1873.

Business of a routine character almost exclusively occupied both branches of the Legislature to-day. The short discussion on the Brooklyn charter attracted scarcely any interest, the bill appearing to be looked upon as a measure only concerning the Kings County delegation. In the Senate, Mr. Benedict introduced the code amendments, and beyond this nothing occurred there of general interest. Interest is all concentrated in the debate which takes place on the charter this evening.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Assembly went into committee immediately after the reading of the ournal, this morning, on the Brooklyn charter. The chief point of dispute between the friends and opponents of the measure was the first section, which consolidated the towns of New-Lots, Flatbush, Flatlands, New-Utrecht, and Gravesend with the City of Brooklyn. Of these county towns, only New-Lots is in favor of annexation; the others oppose it on the ground that a large additional expense would be thrown on them by the incorporation, which they, as merely agricultural communities, were ill able to bear. To this, it was replied that these towns now cost the City of Brooklyn a heavy sum annually for police, protection from fire, sanitary supervision, &c.; and further, that while they remained separate, a double government must be maintained, while by consolidation, the county and municipal governments would be merged, and a large, unnecessary expense be saved to the county. Mr. Jacobs, while stating that he thought the people of these towns made a mistake in opposing annexation, respected their wishes so far as to offer an amendment that no town should be annexed unless it voted in favor of annexation at the next election. Mr. Van Cott thought this was an unfair proposition; the question ought to be decided by the vote of the whole county. Mr. Pierson also spoke in favor of the section as it stood; but Mr. Jacobs' amendment was carried by a decided majority. The reading then proceeded without much interruption, except from the zealous Mr. Roche, whose peculiar mental vision enabled him to see a fearful Republican plot under this charter, notwithstanding that Mr. Jacobs had declared it to be a non-partisan measure. The adoption of the amendment, however, necessarily disorganized the entire scheme of the charter, which turned on the annexation of the county towns; and to secure some agreement on the question, the bill was progressed and referred to the delegation from Kings County.

PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

A bill of Mr. C. G. Cornell was ordered to a third reading this morning, which will, if it becomes a law, furnish the police authorities with a powerful weapon against the professional criminal classes. It provides that if any person shall be arrested by the police authorities at any public place of assemblage, as a church, theatre, bank, hotel, passenger-car, auction sale, &c., and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of any police magistrate or justice of the peace, that the arrested person was frequenting such place for an unlawful purpose, and that he or she was a professional thief, burglar, pickpocket, counterfeiter or forger, and had been convicted of these crimes, such person shall be deemed a disorderly person, and shall be sent to prison for three months, or shall be required to give bonds for good behavior one year. If any person shall be charged on affidavit with being a professional criminal, as above, he may be arrested and taken before a magistrate to answer. The right to appeal by habeas corpus, or otherwise, is secured to the accused from the decision of the justice. The intent of the bill is to supply that defect of our criminal law, which leaves the peace officers helpless in the presence of a professional criminal, though they may know perfectly well that the thief is only looking out for an opportunity to ply his trade. When this bill becomes a law, a "bond-robber" may be arrested the moment he enters a bank, or a pickpocket when crowding into a church or theatre. It is not necessary for the policeman to wait till an overt act has been committed. Armed with the power which this law will give, he steps in to prevent its commission. The bill as originally introduced applied only to the City of New-York, but the sentiment of the House was so decidedly in its favor, that it was made general in its operation.

RAILROADS.

The bill to extend the tracks of the Fulton and Bleecker-street Railroad was considered in committee of the House this morning, and Mr. Opdyke moved an amendment to the first section that the company pay the City for their franchise two and a half per cent. of the gross proceeds. While Roach, of Brooklyn, was speaking in favor of the amendment, he was interrupted by the worthy "Tim" Campbell, who inquired whether he was a resident and taxpayer of New-York. To this Mr. Roach replied that he was not, as he had not been a member of the Assembly long enough. This quiet allusion to the profitable legislative career of Mr. Campbell was received with an inextinguishable shout of laughter; but the amendment was voted down, as was one proposed by Mr. Blumenthal, that the additional tracks should not be laid without the consent of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Beach Pneumatic Tube bill was sent to the Senate on the amendment requiring that ten per cent. of the capital shall be paid in before the company commences work, and this being concurred in, the bill will soon become a law.

THE CHARTER.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the charter at 7½, with Senator Winslow in the chair. At Mr. Woodin's request the entire bill was read through without amendments offered, or debate attempted, the last section being reached about 10 P. M. Mr. Woodin then remarked that it was probable at so late an hour that Senators would wish not to open debate on the charter, and he should move that the bill be progressed, and when in the Senate, would ask that it be made a special order for some future day. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and was made the special order for Thursday morning. This action was a surprise to many present in the chamber, as it had been expected that the debate would open this evening, an idea which received some support from the fact that a number of gentlemen prominent in city politics, such as Commissioner Van Nort, Collector Arthur, ex-Senator Lent, M. B. Field, Hon. Thomas Murphy, A. D. Laflin, Dexter Hawkins, and others were present at the session. It was believed, however, that time would be saved by adopting the course pursued, as Senators would have ample opportunity to examine the bill with its most recent modifications before again going in committee on it. It was stated that the Republican Senators will hold a caucus on the charter to-morrow evening, and settle definitely in what shape the method of appointment shall be put. The latest rumor on this says that the Presidents of the two Boards of Aldermen, with the Mayor, are to make the appointments by joint ballot, without the intervention of the Common Council at all. This rumor may be taken for what it is worth. It is certain there will be no want of the wildest kinds of them from now till the charter is disposed of.

A CROSS-TOWN ROAD.

The Assembly spent the larger part of its session in Committee on a railroad bill introduced by Mr. Clark for a cross-town railroad, which is intended to start from the foot of Cristopher-street and cross to the East River past the Cooper Institute. The discussion was on two amendments—one that the company should have the consent of the Common Council to build its road; the other that it should pay to the City for its franchise three per cent. of the "gross" proceeds, instead of two and a half per cent. of the "net" proceeds, as the bill proposes. Both amendments were voted down against the strenuous opposition of Messrs. Opdyke, Blumenthal, and other members, who showed that "net" proceeds were a sham and delusion, no railroad company ever pretending to have any. Mr. Clark championed the bill, and the House was much amused to see one of the best-known railroad lobbyists in Albany constantly prompting him during the debate. Mr. Clark seemed to feel his doubtful position, and said he was not afraid of any criticism which might be made on his course. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

[For the day proceedings of the Legislature see third page.]

SENATE.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Charter, Mr. Winslow in the chair.

Mr. Woodin suggested that the entire bill be read through at first, and then, on the second reading, amendments may be added.

This course was agreed upon, and the bill was read through, the reading occupying two and a quarter hours.

At the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Mr. Woodin, progress was reported on the bill in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Woodin, the bill was made the special order for next Thursday morning.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House reassembled at 7½. Mr. Pierson's resolution to appoint a joint committee to report a plan for the consideration of the Constitutional amendments, was adopted.

The following bills were disposed of, in Committee of the Whole, as stated:

Legalizing the action of the Commissioners of the Rochester, Rundal and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Ordered to a third reading.

Making an appropriation of $50,000 to improve the Hudson River, from Coxsackie to Troy.

Mr. Hill moved to extend the improvement to Catskill, and that $10,000 be devoted to improving Catskill Creek. Carried.

Mr. Hill then moved to make the amount $60,000 instead of $50,000. Carried. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill amending the revised statutes so as to enable a creditor to collect a debt against the estate of a deceased person.

Mr. Maguire explained the bill, showing that the statute of limitations often worked unjustly, and that this bill was intended to correct an evil.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher and other streets, New-York.

Mr. Opdyke moved an amendment that the consent of the City authorities shall first be obtained.

Mr. Blumenthal advocated the amendment.

Mr. Beebe said he had faithfully followed these gentlemen (Messrs. Opdyke and Blumenthal) from New-York in advocacy of this principle, but as he found that neither the Governor, the Senate, nor this House appeared to claim it, he confessed that he had weakened in a weary tramp, and had lately become possessed with misgivings as to the soundness of the position.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Voorhes moved to substitute for two and one-half per cent. of the net receipts three per cent. of the gross receipts, as the amount to be paid into the City Treasury.

Mr. Opdyke moved that the gross receipts shall be determined by the sworn statements of the officers of the company, which, however, shall be subject to inspection by the Controller of the City.

Mr. Voorhes accepted this amendment.

Mr. Blumenthal sustained the amendment.

Mr. Prince declared that the time had arrived for this principle to be settled concerning these railroads, and settled forever. We should let the gentlemen coming here for these franchises know that they cannot have them until this provision is inserted in the bill.

Mr. Crandall moved to add the words, "Providing the stock is above par in the market." Lost.

Mr. Voorhes' motion was then negatived by 37 to 47.

The Speaker moved to make the clause "two and a half per cent. net proceeds" read "gross proceeds," having reference to the amount to be paid into the City Treasury. Carried. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 26—1 A. M.—The storm-centre that was Monday night over Kentucky has moved with extreme slowness, and is now apparently over Western Virginia; north-east winds, with rain or snow, have prevailed over the Middle and Eastern States, and westward over the lower lakes; brisk northerly winds, with snow, over the upper lakes, and southward to Tennessee; south and south-east winds, with partially cloudy weather, are now reported from the South Atlantic coast; northerly winds predicted for the south-west have extended as brisk or high winds over Texas and Louisiana and northward to Missouri; the highest barometer is centred over the north-west; the barometer has fallen very generally at the Rocky Mountain stations, with cloudy weather and with rain in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre move more rapidly northwestward over the Middle Atlantic States on Wednesday; increasing north-west winds with rain or snow continue over the lower lakes and middle and Eastern States; for the upper lakes and thence over the Missouri Valley continued cold northerly winds with clear or clearing weather; for the Ohio Valley, north-west winds and cloudy weather, clearing away in the Lower Ohio during the afternoon; fresh and brisk north-west winds extend from Louisiana eastward to Georgia with clearing weather; winds back to westerly by Wednesday night in Virginia. Cautionary signals continue at Mobile, Jacksonville, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Woodsholes, Boston and Portland, Maine. They will be displayed at the Lake Stations from and after April 1. The Signal office, at 4:35 P. M. yesterday, reported it raining at Lynchburg, Baltimore, Cape May, Port Stanley, Indianapolis, Nashville, and Portland, Oregon; sleeting at Rochester and Chicago, and snowing at Philadelphia, Langeen, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Leavenworth, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven; and at 11 o'clock P. M. as follows: Raining at Lynchburg and Cincinnati; sleeting at New-London, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Port Stanley, Canada, and snowing at Louisville, Nashville, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Davenport, and Milwaukee; and the following Canadian stations: Toronto, Saugeen, and Port Dover.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 28°; 6 A. M., 28°; 9 A. M., 27°; 12 M., 27°; 3 P. M., 29°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 30½; 12 P. M., 29½. Average temperature yesterday, 28⅜°.

### The Storm in the West.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 25.—A snow-storm which began here last evening continued during the night and to-day, culminating to-night in one of the worst storms of the Winter. The wind blows a gale from the north-east. At least eight inches of snow have fallen, and there is no abatement of the tempest. Street railway travel is entirely suspended on some of the routes, and on others four horses to each car are necessary.

The 9 o'clock P. M. train on the Michigan Central Railroad did not go out, partly on account of the snow and partly because of a wrecked train near St. Joseph. The Michigan Southern Road reports trains running very slowly, but that none have been abandoned. A similar condition of affairs is reported on the Illinois Central.

On the Chicago and Alton Road all the trains are running and are nearly on time. There are no reports from the other roads, but the condition is undoubtedly similar to that of the three roads first above mentioned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all day and to-night. The storm is the most severe of the present Winter.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The troop-ship Himalaya has arrived safely at Portsmouth, from Bermuda.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, April 17, as a fast day.

James C. Kennedy, formerly of Albany, N. Y., died in Washington yesterday.

A brisk snow-storm prevailed in St. Louis for two or three hours yesterday morning.

The recent snow-storms in Halifax N. S., seriously obstructed the Inter-colonial Railway.

The propeller Messenger arrived at Milwaukee yesterday, after having been ice-bound fifty-six days on the east shore.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has appointed D. N. Cooley a commissioner to represent that State at the Vienna Exposition.

Edward Murter, aged nineteen, was killed by a gravel-train on the Boston and Albany Railroad, in Boston, on Monday.

The suit of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad, ordered by act of Congress, will probably be tried in Boston.

A railroad accident is reported on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Gilead, eighty-six miles above Portland, Me., but no particulars.

Small-pox is rapidly spreading in Halifax, N. S. Several deaths occurred yesterday. The hospitals are full, and sanitary measures are in progress.

J. Newton Howe, of New-York, while attempting to get on a moving train in Troy, yesterday afternoon, fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

A severe north-east snow-storm prevailed in Milwaukee, Mis., from Monday at noon, continuing last night. There has been no interruption to travel, however.

Bernard Malloy, a laborer, employed at the works of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in Newburg, N. Y., fell from the trestle-work yesterday and received fatal injuries.

Donaldson, the aeronaut, made an ascension from Reading, Penn., at 2½ P. M. on Monday. His course was north-east, and he had not been heard from up to 10 P. M. last night.

It is reported that the sitting members (Democrats) from Luzerne County in the Pennsylvania Legislature will all be thrown out, and the Republican majority in the House increased by four.

A drunken fracas at the house of Matthew Kerrigan, in Morton-street, Boston, on Saturday, resulted in the death of Charles Mahan, and the arrest of Kerrigan and Edward McGlome, for homicide.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, of the Seventeenth District of this State, has refused to profit by the Congressional back pay. He drew the money, invested it in Government bonds, and then canceled the bonds.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, was called to the chair yesterday by Vice-President Wilson, while the latter went out. This is the first time that an ex-Confederate has filled the Vice-President's chair.

Gen. Whittlesey, formerly an officer in the Freedman's Bureau, was sent to the Government Insane Asylum, in Washington, for treatment for paralysis, under the advice of his physicians and friends.

The Secretary of War has appointed Majors D. K. Warren, T. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel, and W. E. Merrill to make the requisite inquiry, and report relative to bridging the channel between Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

John Savage, late Cashier of the Lechmere National Bank, was arraigned yesterday, in Boston, upon an indictment for making false entries in the books and embezzling $14,350, and gave sureties in $10,000 for his appearance for trial.

Three deserters from the United States Army named Charles Arnold, Frank West, and Jules Dannoard, who escaped from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, on Saturday night, were arrested in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, and sent to Boston yesterday.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois arrived in Chicago yesterday to make a thorough inspection of the elevators and warehouses, examination, inspection, and registration of the department of the Board of Trade.

A complimentary dinner to Hon. John Lynch, member of Congress, from the First Maine District, was given at Falmouth Hotel, Portland, last evening, Hon. T. C. Hensey, presiding. There was a large attendance of distinguished gentlemen of both political parties.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $2,766,402; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,440,000; coin, $68,329,879; coin certificates, $24,643,500. The outstanding legal tenders are $358,669,997.

The funeral of the late John Lewis Baker, the well-known actor, took place from his residence in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased, principally ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession in that city.

### A Car Full of Passengers Rolled Down a Steep Embankment.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—At about 8 o'clock this evening an accident occurred to the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad train coming this way, two miles east of Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, Ohio. The cause was a broken rail. The train had two passenger cars only. The hindmost one ran off the track, and rolled over twice down a steep bank. Mrs. Irick, of Indianapolis, was seriously cut in the head. R. T. Bull, of Princeton, Me., had his leg and arm cut; it is supposed that some of the small arteries have been cut. George Lee, Thomas Joseph Farth, Warrensburg, Ill., bruised; J. W. Phillips, Cincinnati, burned and cut. The last-named three are thought not to be seriously injured. The remaining passengers, of whom there was quite a number, were not seriously hurt.

The train due here at 9½ o'clock was delayed less than an hour.

The wounded are receiving surgical treatment at Walnut-street House.

### Railroad Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., March 25.—The accident on the Grand Trunk Railway occurred near West Bethel, and was caused by a collision between a freight and a tie train. Both the engines and several cars were wrecked. Capt. Nathan Walker, in charge of the tie-train, was seriously injured, and several others were badly bruised.

### Sinking of a Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—About 9 o'clock to-night, as the steamer Brill was entering the mouth of the new canal she struck an unfinished wall below the dock. The snow-storm and high wind prevailing at the time rendered the movements of the boat difficult. The pilot backed the boat off, but she sunk in the first lock, and now lies with the water up to her hurricane deck. No person was lost. The Brill was valued at $15,000; insured for $10,000 in Pittsburg companies. The cargo consisted of 300 tons of iron and some miscellaneous freight. Most of the latter will be lost.

### A Strange Murder Case in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—Mrs. Housden, a widow, aged sixty, living nine miles south of Nashville, was taken from her bed last night by unknown persons, carried to a scaffold erected for dressing hogs, and hanged till she was dead. It is supposed, from tracks discovered, that the deed was committed by two men, but the motive for it cannot be surmised.

### The Explosion at Acton—Three Men Killed.

BOSTON, March 26.—The explosion at the American Powder Works, in Acton, yesterday, killed A. G. Fay, of Concord, the company's agent, and two workmen named Wentworth and Schneider. The explosion was in the kerneling mill, which was blown to pieces.

### Henry Fralich Respited by Gov. Dix.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25.—Henry Fralich, sentenced to be hanged on Friday for the murder of Peter Schaffer, was to-day granted a respite by Gov. Dix until April 18. The respite is granted in order that testimony recently discovered may be examined. The testimony asserts that the killing of Schaffer was accidental.

### A Desperate Counterfeiter.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 25.—N. A. Creager, of Baltimore, a Deputy United States Marshal, attempted to arrest John Wallace at Barton to-day on a charge of counterfeiting, when Wallace made a desperate resistance, beating the officer severely with his pistol, and then escaped to the mountains.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### The European Powers and the Spanish Republic—The Captain-Generals of Cuba and Porto Rico.

LONDON, March 25.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is reported there that Prince Bismarck refuses to advise the recognition of the Spanish Republic, declaring that it does not represent the true will of the Assembly, which yielded to the pressure of the masses in proclaiming it. It is also rumored that the Russian and Austrian Governments have intimated that they withhold recognition on similar grounds.

BERLIN, March 25.—A squadron of German naval vessels has been ordered to cruise in Spanish waters.

MADRID, March 25.—The Government has accepted the resignation of Señor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to France.

It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Pieltain is to be appointed Captain-General of the island of Cuba, and Lieut.-Gen. Primo de Rivera Captain-General of Porto Rico.

PARIS, March 25.—Twelve members of a secret Socialist society have been arrested at Ydes. Two of the prisoners are Spaniards, and style themselves representatives of the Government at Madrid. Other arrests in the same quarter are reported.

There have recently been serious disturbances among the cadets at St. Cyr. Gen. Cissey, the Minister of War, to-day visited the institution, and sentenced ten of the students to a month's imprisonment.

### The Khivan Expedition—Russia and France.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The *Golos* declares that the only issue of the expedition to Khiva must be the complete and unconditional submission of the Khanate to Russian sway.

The *Neva*, a journal which was established here for the purpose of advocating an alliance between Russia and France, has suspended publication.

### Health of the German Ambassador to London—Marine Disaster.

LONDON, March 25.—Count von Bernstorff's condition is hopeless. It is doubtful whether he will live through the night.

An arrival here reports that the British ship Brother's Pride, from Cardenas, for New-York, was abandoned at sea.

### The Vienna Exhibition.

LONDON, March 25.—An International Patent Rights Congress will be held in Vienna during the World's Exhibition. It will be composed of manufacturers, scientific men, and other experts.

Three American gardeners will be allowed to raise vegetables in Austrian soil to compete for agricultural premiums.

### The Russian Expedition to Khiva.

A military correspondent at Vienna, writing to the *Eastern Budget* on the 5th inst., says:

Military men here take even more interest in the Khiva expedition than they seem to do in England. There is a very general conviction that this campaign is one of extraordinary political importance, and that if the Russians are victorious they will obtain a great accession of power and influence in Central Asia. Yesterday evening a lecture on this subject was delivered in the Scientific Military Society by Lieut.-Col. Kukuly, of the general staff. The lecturer began by showing that the occupation of Khiva was absolutely necessary to Russia, both for the agricultural development of her territories in Central Asia, and for the consolidation of her military position in that region. The fertile district round Khiva would be most useful as an intermediate station for the connection of Russian Turkestan with the Caspian and the Black Sea, a connection which would be still more valuable if the Oxus, which has been artificially diverted from its natural course to the Caspian so as to roll into the Sea of Aral, could now be brought back into its old channel. The Lower Saraftchan is also navigable, so that by this means Samarcand could have a water communication with the mouth of the Volga, and Turkestan be connected easily and cheaply with European Russia. The lecturer next treated of the commercial routes in Russian Turkestan, the organization of the nomad peoples round the Sea of Aral, and the necessity for Russia of establishing an orderly administration among them, which can only be done by the occupation of Khiva. Lieut.-Col. Kukuly thinks that the conquest of this country will not be so easy a matter as is generally supposed. The present military lines of operation which are at the disposal of Russia against Khiva—namely, from the Caspian, from Orenburg, and east and west of the Sea of Aral—are very long and difficult. The distance is from forty to sixty days' hard marching, and the country is very scantily provided with water, forage, and provisions. Under these circumstances, a transport corps of about two camels per man will have to accompany the expedition. The lecturer, therefore, fully approves of the plan of Col. Weniukoff, according to which Russia will march upon Khiva in three distinct columns—one from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, and two from Orenburg; the first to the west and the second to the east of the Sea of Aral. Each of these columns is to consist only of from one and a half to two battalions of infantry, a squadron of Cossacks, and from four to eight guns, as large masses of troops would require so much baggage as would render them practically useless. It will, of course, be of the greatest importance to the Russian troops that they should protect the transports which carry their food; but Lieut.-Col. Kukuly thinks that they will find this a very difficult task, as the Khivans will, of course, be far superior in numbers to the Russians. Notwithstanding all this, however, he believes that the Russians will be victorious in the end.

### Important Decision.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—Judge Learned, in the case of The People *vs.* George Dinsmore, has decided, in effect, that the Canal Board has no right to make extra awards to contractors who have found their contracts for canal repairs unprofitable or unremunerative. He holds the acts of the Legislature giving the Board this power were not passed by a two-third vote, as required by the Constitution.

### Trouble With Strikers in Boston.

BOSTON, March 25.—The horse-railroad companies manifest a determination to protect the horseshoers who have taken the place of the strikers in their shops, and have called upon the State police for that purpose. To-day one of the strikers was arrested and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail for assaulting one of the new men.

### Marriage of a Man Recently Acquitted on a Capital Charge.

*From the Baltimore Gazette, March 22.*

On Thursday evening Jesse W. Upperco, whose name has figured so prominently before the public for the past year in connection with his two trials in the Criminal Court, and final acquittal, was married to Miss Laura Hildebrandt, at her parents' residence. Among the guests were Judge Inglis, and John P. Poe, Esq., his counsel, who defended his case so ably at the recent trials. The mother and sister of Mr. Upperco were also present. The officiating minister was Rev. Scott Norris, pastor of the Starr Methodist Protestant Church, of which all the interested parties are members. After the ceremony, the large company present were handsomely entertained, and several toasts of a congratulatory character elicited happy responses from Judge Inglis, Mr. Poe, and others. Last evening Mr. Upperco and his wife visited Washington, where, after remaining a day or two, they will go on direct to New-York, where they will complete their bridal tour. Since his acquittal Mr. Upperco has regained his health and spirits, and continues to assert his innocence, promising to leave nothing undone to bring the real perpetrators of the crime to justice.

# ABOUT STOCKS.

## How the Sharpers Have Been Squeezed in San Francisco—Gold vs. Greenbacks—Gen. Burnside.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 16, 1873.

It's kilt entirely we are, and there is weeping and wailing in the camp of the ungodly. Stocks are down. When I say down, I don't mean a small matter of five or ten per cent. off, but a good healthy substantial drop of from 100 to 150 per cent. in a day or two—what you would call a first-class panic in your City. The stock market has let down, the bottom has fallen out, and the dead and wounded are lying around "tight," and no wonder, for the slaughter of the innocents has been fearful.

Money has been in an inebriated condition for a long time, and getting tighter every day. The reason why none seem to know, but one cause we know of, that is the large remittances that have been made to your City to loan, because the rate of interest is higher. I saw a letter from a gentleman to his brother here, telling him to remit every dollar, and not be waiting his turn, getting but one or one and a quarter per cent. per month, when all the money an elephant could draw could be loaned on good-security call loans in Broad-street at from two to three per cent. per month. Can such things be? What the deuce can you do with money? What business will stand three per cent. a month in your City? Have you gone regularly into "seven up," and now you do and now you don't game for a business? Is it all a gamble? What a nice moral lot you are getting to be, borrowing all our money. Have you wolves no mercy on us little lambs?

My solution of all our tight times and scarcity of money is the true one, and I am going to screech it far and wide, whether people here like it or not, and I am not too proud to acknowledge that we have made "blausted" fools of ourselves. The great financial mistake was made when we opposed and prevented the adoption of paper currency here, on our becoming a part and parcel of the United States. We set up to be a little kingdom of ourselves, scorning the balance of the United States, and, sticking to our gold basis, became virtually a foreign country, bought and sold greenbacks, and were facetious over the "rags." Californians went East and threw small change out of the stage window jeeringly. They don't do it now; they want every rag. We got on gloriously for a time and made money, but at last a change came; we stuck to gold, but gold would not stick to us. The opening of the Pacific Railroad finished us. We lost all the emigration that would have followed the close of the war, for then the whole East, North, South, and West was in a jumble—things broken up generally, and people were looking around for a new deal. Then was our time, and California could have been stocked with enterprising people. But no, we must stick to our metallic currency, force a man coming here to lose one-fourth of his hard-earned money to convert it into another dollar not virtually worth a cent more than the one he parted with. They would not, could not, stand that, and so turned aside and settled in Kansas and the great West. It was a harvest for the land speculators. They had their agents on every train of cars, and good talkers, too, and good at figures, and they had, as the Irish woman said, "A very convincin' way wid 'em." I remember encountering one of those traveling emigrant directors. He sat down, and just to keep his hand in, I suppose, practiced on me. He asked me if I had any money. I said "No," which appeared to rather stagger his enterprise for a moment, but recovering, says: "Well, we will suppose you are looking for a home; have money to buy a farm." I begged his pardon. I could imagine the first proposition, but the second was untenable; but he insisted, and for the nonce I was a well-to-do emigrant. I was bound West, looking for a farm; had heard of the beautiful climate of California; of its big crops; of its boundless acres, all cleared to hand, and ready for the plow, &c. My mind was made up to go to California and select a farm; go back for my family, and settle down there. This chap opened on me. You see, to warm himself up to his work, he had to go through the regular programme. So went out, then came in with a Kentucky plantation cigar in his mouth, unlit; looked round; saw me, apparently, for the first time, occupying only half a seat; made for me. "Beg pardon, stranger; will you give me a light?" "Certainly." Lights cigar; looks around as if for a seat; sees none. Says: "Any objections?" "Of course not." Puffs at cigar, takes it out, and repairs a hole in the wrapper. Puff, puff; gone out; lights again; cigar finally goes. Clasping both hands behind his head, and shoving his hat over his eyes, feet up on back of seat before him, begins: "Fine day." "Yes." "Going far West?" "Yes." "California, perhaps." "Yes." "Nice country." "Yes." "What a pity they have those terrible dry seasons. I believe I should like to live in California, if it was not for those drouths and hot winds that dry everything up every other year, and burn up the crops. But I could get along with that if the people there didn't think they had the whole world by the slack of the trousers, and set up to say they had better money than we have, and when a man comes to pay his bill at a hotel or his fare on a steam-boat, to have 'em take off 25 per cent., comes tight, I tell you, especially when my money is just as good as their'n. Going out there to settle, perhaps?" "Well, yes, I thought of it." "Own property there, probably?" "No, not yet." This wakes up our friend, down come his feet, and from the indolent, half asleep drawl, he becomes wide awake. Did you ever see a black and tan terrier lying half asleep on the floor and have somebody call out "rats," and see him jump, become a most animated piece of dog-flesh instanter? My friend was a counterpart. He was wide awake, turning on me with that very bad cigar steaming and sputtering in his fingers, soon to go out and smell, oh! He literally went through me, crawled all over me, on top of the seats, under them, out into the alley-way, gyrated, gesticulated, ejaculated, until the people in the vicinity moved away, thinking I had a lunatic in charge taking him to the asylum. Suddenly he plumped down on the seat, squared around toward me, and with a stubbed lead-pencil hastily sketched on my shirt-bosom the outlines of Kansas, and was proceeding to lay it out into quarter sections, when I asked him if he supposed I had a thousand shirts. Then he went to figuring on his wristbands, and you should have seen that fellow figure. He showed that a man starting from the East to invest in California land never could get back safely without being terribly demoralized, and as for his money, if he had $10,000 in paper, never spent a cent of it, never bought any land—if he only looked at land—he would not have a cent left, for they would keep trading him out of it at twenty-five per cent. discount every time they swapped, and it only required four swaps to relieve him of every cent; in short that fellow drew such a deplorable picture of the moral, financial, and pecuniary shortcomings of my own country, that he convinced me, even, that we were a horrid set of swindlers, to say nothing of close approximation to being big fools. He so disgusted me with an anti-greenback policy that I positively did not want to go any further. I wanted to get out and stay where people were not so short-sighted and had some sense. My friend said he was going to California—had some business there—much against his will. I noticed, as we neared the end of the Union Pacific, he began to get very unsteady in his gait, and I suspected him of being tight. He confessed that he might be, and said he was obliged to load up on the Union Pacific to last him over the Central, because he could not get as tight by a quarter on the Central Pacific, where it was 25 cents a drink, in coin, as he could on the Union Pacific, where it was 25 in paper; hence, as a matter of economy, he loaded up for a week in advance, which he quoted as another argument in the matter of greenbacks vs. coin.

My friend got a pretty heavy load on, and by his general conduct began to lose ground in my mind, and when finally he wanted to borrow five hundred dollars at Humbolt, and I said paper, of course, he waxed profane, and proceeded to say awful things of paper money, applied the most contemptuous terms to the very money he had been so earnestly advocating, and extolled coin; said it was the only *real* money to have and to spend—the only reliable stuff, and that any man was a cursed fool who would live out on those—ahem!—bleak plains, where people had to work like slaves all Summer, and, by way of enjoyment, had chills and fever, and laid up with the rheumatism all Winter.

Then he proceeded to prove that you could make four times the profit out of the same capital here in buying land and other legitimate callings than east; that we were now in the right road, and depending upon the agricultural resources of the State; that California was the great field for capitalists, and the money judiciously used and invested in legitimate enterprises was safer than in the Bank of England; that our temporary dull times was not because we had any less money than formerly, but that progress and development of our resources required more; that San Francisco had to furnish it all, and hence our tightness. My friend, although now with a heavy load on, appeared to be more seriously in earnest than when advocating greenbacks and Kansas lands, and confidently whispered his religious belief that a man was an ass of the first water who would live "out West" when he could get to California.

Subsequently, when he got sober, I overhauled him for his inconsistency; he winked, put his finger beside his nose, and says, "My boy, when I am on the Union Pacific Railroad, among the greenbacks, I do as the greens do, that's my legitimate 'biz' there. When I am on the Central Pacific Railroad I am a gentleman, and in a gentleman's usual condition, and then I tell the truth and 'xpress my honest sentiments, hic, eh!" Query: *Is* such the necessary normal condition of a gentleman, and must he get "tight" in order to tell the truth? If so, let us do away with temperance societies at once; truth is desirable at any cost; let it be encouraged at all hazards.

There appears to be two sides to the question, and I am willing to give everybody a chance; am open to conviction, but still crying out "scissors." I must say, though, that the fact of your being even harder up than we are, with your immense paper circulation, and even borrowing *our* money at extravagant rates of interest, is a strong argument of the metallic currency advocates, and of our "gold party" here. It *is* queer. How do you account for it?

There is one thing I wish to get off my mind, for it has troubled me. In my last I said that it was rumored here that some of our capitalists had undertaken to buy up the Pacific Mail stock, get the control, and remove the headquarters and offices of the company to San Francisco; that your people after having sold them what they supposed, and really was, the majority of stock, availed yourselves of a forgotten or overlooked bye-law of the company authorizing the conversion of certain bonds into stock, and you were thus able to peddle it out by the bushel and keep issuing as long as the party could take it, and I bewailed the lamentable little dodge on us, and acknowledged your smartness, but I take it all back; you are not as smart as I said you were, and probably as you think you are. It troubled me. I could not rest until I got at the truth of the thing, and so I went to a friend, a reported heavy loser in the transaction, and wanted to know you know. He laughed, in fact roared right lustily, and I learned that there was not a word of truth in it. The whole story originated in the fact that two or three of our heavy capitalists had bought a little Pacific Mail for a flyer, and strange to say had made money out of it, but it was a simple individual operation, and there was no loss of millions as reported. Speaking of steam-ships, California owes Gen. Burnside a heavy debt of bitterness for his success in preventing the passage of the Webb Subsidy bill, by which a line of American steamers would have secured the trade between us and Australia, securing to us a heavy business, and turning travel this way. It was a cruel blow to American enterprise, and threw into foreign hands a trade that legitimately belonged to us. The result as it now stands is that we are completely in the hands of the Philistines.

The English company that Gen. Burnside has thus favored, and in whose hands he has thrown the whole trade and business, are the owners of the direct line to England, via Suez, and they have boasted that they would now show us who ruled the seas. As a matter of course, they will discriminate between the routes, the people who are to be benefited, and the general interest of their own people. The rates they will charge will virtually cut us off entirely from the Australian trade, cut off travel by making it a dead slow line, and keep it up merely to prevent any other from coming on.

Why Gen. Burnside should thus interfere and go out of his way to deal us such a blow in favor of foreign interests is what puzzles the people of California. Our marine interests seem to have no friends even among our own people, and when we legislate to defeat legitimate enterprise and the struggle for a share of the carrying trade, and throw it into foreign hands still further, when they have already virtually the monopoly, shows a want of patriotism that all the world should feel ashamed of, as the individual actors seem to have no shame for themselves.

When I see such things, I am sick of us. I want to go home. I want to turn gentleman savage, get way off down among the sunny isles of the South Pacific, where a fellow can never hear of the outside world—a land of pure delight, where there are no banks but grassy ones; no notaries; no 3 o'clock; no tailor's bills; no work—perpetual sunshine. No aristocracy of money, the best man being he that can hang the biggest ring in his nose and digest the toughest missionary, and roast your mother-in-law to a tender brown. Oh! blessed land.

PODGERS.

### Awakening to the Truth.

In an article entitled "Save us from our Friends," the Charleston (S. C.) *News* complains of the great injustice which has been done the Southern States, by the correspondents of Northern Democratic papers, who have sought to make political capital for their party by false or exaggerated stories respecting Republican management in that section since the war. The *News* says:

It is an unfortunate thing for the South that the zeal of the correspondents of Northern newspapers leads them so often to publish statements of our condition and prospects which are wholly false, or are gross exaggerations of an unpleasant truth. Their anxiety to furnish material for continued assaults upon the Republican Party causes them to be oblivious of the fact that their sensational stories do serious harm to the very people whom they profess to pity and admire. South Carolina has suffered severely in this way. The enormous increase of her debt, the extravagant expenditures of the State and county officials, and the burdensome taxation have tended to keep her back; but, in spite of politicians and tax-gatherers, trade and agriculture are flourishing, and the people to-day have more hard cash in their pockets than at any other time since the war ended. It is rather hard, then, to find South Carolina spoken of as a doomed State, and Charleston as a deserted city.

### The Dinner to the Sculptor Palmer Declined.

Mr. E. D. Palmer has declined, in the following letter, the invitation to a public dinner tendered him by a number of the leading citizens of Aurora:

ALBANY, March 14, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 8th inst., inviting me to participate in the pleasure of a public dinner at Aurora, is received, and it is with sincere regret that, owing to my numerous duties preparatory to my departure for Europe, I cannot accept the enticing invitation. Some of the happiest of my fifty-five Summers were passed at your beautiful lakeside village, in the enjoyment of a social intimacy such as I have never experienced elsewhere, and I beg to assure you that this testimonial of your continued friendship and regard for my happiness awakens in me emotions of deep, sincere gratitude. Hoping to meet you all at Aurora, if not now, on my return to my native State, and sincerely wishing for continued blessings on you all,

I shall always remain faithfully yours,

E. D. PALMER.

# THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

## The Muller Investigation—The Management Discussed.

The Commissioners of Emigation met, yesterday afternoon, at Castle Garden, Mr Richard O'Gorman, the President, in the chair. The usual weekly report to March 24 was presented, showing the number of alien passengers arrived during the week to be 3,843, making a total since Jan. 1 of 18,928, against 18,307 up to the same time of 1872. The amount received for commutation during the week ending March 24 was $7,195, making the aggregate receipts since Jan. 1, including a loan of $10,000 from the Broadway Bank, $90,049 85. The current expenses from March 10 to March 24 were $288 50, making the disbursements since Jan. 1 $78,532 06, leaving a balance on hand of $13,161 04.

Richard Enright, of the Anchor line, was ordered to be excluded from Castle Garden on account of destroying emigrants' luggage.

A resolution of condolence was passed on the death of Theodore Hart, late Assistant Secretary of the board.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate certain charges against Nicholas Muller, lately appointed by the Erie Railway Company as their emigrant ticket agent at Castle Garden, was read, showing that three of the charges made against him had not been proved, and the fourth had been withdrawn, as there was no evidence to support it. The report was received, and without debate ordered on file.

Commissioner Wallach moved that the appointment of Nicholas Muller as such ticket agent be not confirmed, on the ground that the facts elicited on the investigation and published in the report, showed clearly that Muller was not a fit man to be intrusted with the care of emigrants. The speaker knew that a law had been passed in Germany prohibiting agents from selling tickets in that country for American railways, and to evade this law, Muller had agents in that country who would give the emigrants bills of exchange which he, Muller, took up by issuing railway tickets. It was Muller's interest to detain emigrants in New-York as his family was concerned in boarding-houses and in the restaurant at Castle Garden, and as a ticket agent could easily cause the detention of 400 or 500 emigrants, he would certainly do so when his family could be benefitted thereby.

Commissioner Kaufman said the references he had received with regard to Mr. Muller were very satisfactory; yet he could not see how the committee could disregard Officer Kinneally's evidence as to Muller's attempt to bribe him with $100 to let the witness against Ryan escape. It was admitted that Muller took a deep interest in Ryan, and it was very natural that he should do his best to get his friend clear. It was asserted that the fact of Kinneally not reporting the attempt at bribery to the authorities, looked bad as against the truth of his story; but the officer's explanation that he could not successfully compete with a powerful politician, like Muller was supposed to be, must have some weight in that matter. The speaker said he had no feeling in the case, but he felt it was a duty he owed to the emigrant, and, in fact, to every State in the Union, to prevent them being defrauded by a man whose character was not clear, and whose antecedents were so doubtful. The Emigration Board was not appointed to make experiments with doubtful men, but to protect the emigrant against all.

Commissioner Lynch said that Muller was of German extraction, yet from what he knew of him he would not be afraid to trust Irish emigrants into his charge. As to his family being in business, the profits of which were derived from emigrants, he would like to know how many residents of the First Ward there were who were not, directly or indirectly, so interested? Because Muller himself has been so interested, that should not debar him from acting as ticket agent, especially when his recommendations and references prove him to be a man of probity, and just in his dealings with his fellow-man.

Commissioner Hart said the persons who had conducted the prosecution against Muller had not acted in a straightforward manner. He found in THE TIMES of that morning a communication reflecting on the Commissioners of whom he was one, and whoever furnished those statements was a malicious liar. He (Mr. Hart) had been a Commissioner for two or three years, and had lived for many years in this community, and he defied any one to point to any act of his that would reflect discredit upon him. The man who furnished the information knew he was uttering what was maliciously false, and he, the speaker, had no desire to be associated with him. He, personally, had not received one dollar—nor did he believe any of his associates had—out of the Emigration fund; nor did either of them receive a percentage on the passengers sent to any railroad.

Mr. Wallach said Mr. Hart had coupled those who prosecuted the Muller case with the letter written to THE TIMES, which letter he had not seen, or even glanced at. If Mr. Hart dared to assert that he (Mr. Wallach) was in any way connected with that article, he would throw back into his teeth the words which he (Mr. Hart) had applied to the writer of the article.

Mr. Hart said that the letter was written from information which must have been furnished by some one connected with the Commission, and evidently with a malicious intent; and he did not wish to be associated with any person who could or would act in that manner. With regard to Kinneally's evidence, it was not reliable, as he had stated things which were proved false by several respectable and reliable witnesses.

The President stated that Muller had acted as ticket agent for the New-York Central Railroad from 1866 to 1868, and during that period gave satisfaction to the Commissioners of Emigration. The Erie Railroad now seeks his services as ticket agent for their line. If he is not fit, however, for that position, it was the duty of the board to exclude him. As one of the investigating committee, he must say that the evidence of Officer Kinneally had been so thoroughly rebutted that it certainly could not be relied upon.

A vote was then taken for excluding Muller from Castle Garden, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Nicholson, Forrest, Kaufman, Wallach—4.

Nays—Hart, Lynch, Powell, O'Gorman—4.

The motion was then declared lost, and as Muller had been admitted as ticket-agent for the Erie Railroad, his position was not altered by the motion.

The President then took up the communication published in yesterday's TIMES, and asked the following questions:

President—It has been stated that out of $372,000 received from head-money, $168,000 are paid for salaries. Can the exact figures be given?

Mr. Casserly—In 1870 the salaries of the Castle Garden Department were raised by the old board from $77,000 to $91,000, and the Ward's Island and other bureaus were also raised. In 1871 the former were raised to $99,000, and the total amount for salaries, including laborers, carpenters, &c., employed by day work instead of contract, was $143,240 22. In 1872 the salaries of the Castle Garden Department were reduced to $95,000, and the total salaries reduced about $10,000, showing a reduction, instead of increased expenditure in this branch of the service.

President—Mr. Nicholson, it is stated that you swore that $12,000 a year were expended for liquors, cigars, and lunches. Is that so?

Mr. Nicholson—That is an error. I said $1,200.

President—What is your salary?

Mr. Nicholson—"More kicks than ha'-pence."

President—It is said we owe the Broadway bank a large sum of money. How about that?

Mr. Nicholson—The Broadway Bank owes us about $25,000.

President—What about the mortgages?

Mr. Nicholson—An application has been made to the Emigrants' Savings Bank for a loan on mortgage of $100,000; but if the State would pay us what they owe, the loan would not be required.

President—Mr. Casserly, it is stated that the gross expenditures for the past three years exceed $2,000,000. What are the exact figures, and how do they compare with the three years preceding?

Mr. Casserly—The gross expenditure, including permanent improvements, for the three years 1867 to 1869, was $1,957,693; for the years 1870 to 1872 it was $1,802,242, showing a decrease of $155,000. The net expenditures for 1867 to 1869 were $1,500,000, and for 1870 to 1872 of $1,520,000. During the last three years over 20,000 more emigrants arrived than during 1867 to 1869, and that accounts for the increase in net expenditure.

President—What is the condition of the diet at Ward's Island?

Mr. Lynch—The general diet and the attendance is much better than under the old board. The emigrants in 1867 to 1869 were compelled to eat their food like hogs; now they are supplied with knives, forks, and spoons, and everything is kept in a more cleanly condition.

This was confirmed by Mr. Kaufman.

President—It is asserted that ten per cent. more is charged inside Castle Garden for railroad tickets than outside. Can any information be had on this subject?

Mr. Casserly—The same tariff for railroad fare is enforced inside the garden as outside, and no knowledge has been obtained of tickets being obtained at a cheaper rate.

Commissioner Hart—Runners get a commission outside for obtaining passengers, and instances have been known of their dividing the commission with emigrants. This was confirmed by Commissioner Wallach.

President—As to the charge that I have been instrumental in getting persons employed since I have held the office of President, I fail to remember it; nor do I believe the Board can point to a single instance. It has been asserted that the emigrants' baggage is overcharged, and less than the current rates paid for gold. Can any information be had on these points?

Commissioner Kaufman said he knew of no such overcharge, and was convinced that more was paid for gold in the Garden than could be obtained for small sums in Wall-street.

The President then gave his opinion as to the motives that influenced the writing and publishing of the false reports, after which the Board adjourned.

### Miss Emily Faithfull.

Steinway Hall has been placed at the disposal of Miss Emily Faithfull by Mr. Steinway, "as a tribute of deep respect for her noble efforts for her sex." On the 3d of April she will give a matinée lecture, entitled, "Last Words on the Woman Question—American-English Experiences." On the following Saturday Miss Faithfull will leave for England in the White Star steamer Atlantic.

# THE LOCKWOOD SHOOTING.

## Conviction of Marshall Magruder—Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

The trial of Marshall Magruder, for shooting at Clarence J. Lockwood with intent to kill, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. District-Attorney Phelps conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Charles S. Spencer defended the prisoner.

Annie Brown, the young woman on whose account the shooting of Lockwood took place, testified that on Sunday, Jan. 19, she lived at No. 154 Madison-street. On that day she was sitting on the sofa in the parlor with Magruder, when Lockwood entered, and pushing a pillow against her face, said they had been bad friends, and he desired they would make it up. The pillow touched Magruder's arm, and he said that if Lockwood wanted to say anything to her it should be when he was not present. Some words ensued, and Lockwood struck the prisoner in the face. The latter jumped up in a state of great excitement, when the witness requested they would not quarrel. Magruder said he would not, as it was Sunday, but on the following day he cautioned him to be prepared, as he would shoot him. Lockwood replied that as far as the shooting was concerned it was all right. At dinner on the next day, Magruder came into the dining-room and remarked that he missed some familiar faces. He asked where Lockwood was, and the witness informed him that he had gone out of town and would not be back for a few days. He then started up stairs, and soon after she heard two pistol shots. She did not see any of the parties again until she saw them at the station-house. Mr. Mateson and Mr. Smith went up-stairs after the firing. Lockwood and Smith, she understood, were now missing, but she could not tell where they were.

On cross-examination Miss Brown stated that Lockwood was a man standing six feet two inches in height, and was very powerfully built. When he entered the parlor on the Sabbath preceding the shooting, he was slightly intoxicated, and before he struck Magruder, the latter put up his feet to keep him off. She was told by an officer on the previous day that if she went to Mr. Spencer's office she would get into trouble, but notwithstanding the warning, she went and detailed everything she knew concerning the case.

Nellie Johnson said that on Monday evening, when Lockwood was shot, Magruder came into the dining-room and asked where was Lockwood? Magruder left the room, and immediately afterward two shots were heard. A good deal of confusion was at once created, and in the midst of it Magruder returned to the dining-room with a pistol in his hand, and said that during supper he did not want to be disturbed by either man or woman. He acknowledged having shot Lockwood, and said if the latter did not have a pistol it was not his fault, as he told him he would shoot him on that day.

Jacob Mateson testified that when the first shot was fired Lockwood was lying in his bed, and it did not take effect. When he arose, the second shot was fired, and he fell, wounded in the abdomen.

Officer John H. Rogers, who effected the prisoner's arrest, testified that when in custody he asked permission to finish his dinner, as he might not get anything to eat the following day. On his way to the station-house the prisoner remarked that he did not know how the law might regard his offense, but that being struck in the face he considered the vindication of his honor called for the act. Subsequently Lockwood identified the prisoner as the person who shot him.

Dr. Fleurher testified to the nature of Lockwood's wounds, which he said were of a very serious character.

Margaret Dennison said that two weeks ago Lockwood left her house and said he was going to Philadelphia, where he would be absent for two weeks.

Officer Jarbeau narrated his efforts to find Lockwood. This evidence was introduced for the purpose of bringing the prosecution within the rule which permits the reading of the statements made by the complainant to the Coroner.

The District-Attorney held that there was such a collusion between the complainant and the prisoner as was calculated to defeat the ends of justice. Lockwood was thus spirited away, yet he had not sufficient evidence to bring such a collusion home to the prisoner, and was willing that such evidence in that direction should be stricken out. The testimony was accordingly excluded, and the case for the prosecution rested.

Mr. Spencer produced evidence of the prisoner's good character. He then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Magruder, drawing particular attention to the fact that he was a native of Virginia, and imbued with the diseased notions of chivalry characteristic of the people of that State, but offering little vindication or extenuation of the shooting itself.

In his reply for the prosecution District-Attorney Phelps briefly but clearly presented the facts of the case to the jury, commenting with much sarcasm on the flimsy defenses now set up in great criminal cases. Formerly men were supposed to intend the consequences of their acts, but now a thousand pretexts were interposed with no earthly purpose than to misguide the jury. If Magruder killed Lockwood counsel would set up the defense of insanity, and if Cain was arraigned for the murder of Abel, under existing civilization, it would be argued that he could not be convicted; first, because there was no premeditation; second, that he did not use a murderous weapon; third, that death was superinduced by improper medical treatment, and fourth, because of emotional insanity. He scouted these silly pretexts as unworthy of consideration and claimed that redress for wrong-doing rested with the jury to whom the public looked for vindication.

Judge Brady stated the law on the facts of the case, and the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict. After an absence of fifty minutes they returned into court with a verdict of guilty. Magruder, who received the announcement with the most perfect composure, said he had nothing to say at present.

Judge Brady, in passing sentense, said: You have been convicted after a fair and impartial trial, of an attempt upon the life of one of your fellow-citizens, on whose life the law set a very high value. The jury having found that you shot at Lockwood with intent to kill, it follows that if he had died you would have been guilty of murder, from which you have escaped because the shot was not fatal. In consideration of the prevalence of crime and the disposition for lawless violence which manifests itself in the use of pistols and other dangerous weapons, I deem it my duty to make an example of you. As a duty I owe to myself and the public safety, I must sentence you to the State Prison for ten years.

The court then adjourned.

### Turf Notes.

The leg of the game race mare Annie Bush, having "given way," she will not be trained this season at least, if ever. She was entered in the grand sweepstakes, four-mile heats, at Long Branch, and there was a bet of $2,500 aside, between her and Tubman, in that race, both of them to start. If this mare had stood training, and reached the post in good order, Tubman would have received all the punishment he wanted.

Aureola, who ran a nail in her foot a short time since, is all right again, and will take an important part in the coming campaign.

The first annual sale of the yearling fillies bred at the nursery stud farm of Mr. August Belmont, is announced to take place during the meeting of the American Jockey Club. The following six fillies will be offered: Ch. f., by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom; ch. f., by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormesly; b. f., by Kentucky, out of Attraction, by imp. Balrownie; b. f., by Lexington, out of imp. Fillagree, by Stockwell; b. f., by imp. Leamington, out of Maroon, by imp. Glencoe; br. f., by imp. Leamington, out of Ulrica, by Lexington. These are all first class, and will doubtless command high prices.

The series of matches between Rosalind and Gov. Stanford's horse Occident, in California, are arranged to come off about the middle of April.

The stakes of the Monmouth Park Association have closed with a fine array of entries, and the promise of sport at Long Branch is very good. The Hopeful Stakes for two-year olds has twenty-four nominations. The Monmouth Cup, for all ages, two miles and a half, thirteen entries, among them Monarchist, Tubman, Susan Ann, Helmbold, and other good ones. The July Stakes, for two-year olds, has twenty-five youngsters, and all of the best blood. The grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, has ten, with Tubman, Preakness, Helmbold, and Susan Ann as the leaders. The Monmouth Sequel Stakes has fourteen three-year olds; the Thespian Stakes, for two-year olds, twenty-three; the Long Branch Stakes, for all ages, to carry 100 lbs., has fourteen, and the August Stakes, for two-year olds, has nineteen.

The old Buckeye Course, at Cincinnati, has been cut through by the railroad, and the horsemen are emigrating to other Ohio cities.

The drivers and trainers, who recently organized themselves in opposition to the National Association, have modified their rules. They could not get a track to train on, and they were forced to take the "back track."

### Letter From Gen. O. O. Howard.

Gen. Howard has written the following letter to a personal and political friend in Richmond:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1873.

*R. M. Manley, Esq., Richmond, Va.:*

DEAR SIR: I hear (but have not seen) that there are articles in the Richmond papers reflecting on the Freedmen's Bank from its connection with me. Could you not explain to the editors that the bank is in no way, shape, or manner connected with so bad an individual as they believe me to be. Yours, truly,

O. O. HOWARD.

# NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

### Did Foster Attempt Suicide with Morphine?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I speak as an expert, probably. That he swallowed a poisonous substance, his declaration to Daly affirms. The symptoms, so far as evolved, were such in the main as appertain to morphine. A pill, say of five grains, (the equivalent of a scruple of opium,) which would be likely in an ordinary case to bring on a fatal comatose sleep within an hour, would hardly do more in a case like Foster's than tranquilize the morbid nervous agitation present, and induce a tranquil though stertorous sleep. Nervous tremblings, such as described, would be sure to follow on awakening. Contraction of the pupil of the eye, (for which under the glassy haziness common in such cases dilatation might upon a superficial observation be easily mistaken, as in this instance,) and the dropping of the jaw, are diagnostic symptoms of opium poisoning. The movement to and fro along the corridor, and the two cups of coffee, though rejected soon after swallowing, (for coffee alone exerts a measure of antidotal power,) both cooperated in arousing the flagging energies.

A. CALKINS, M. D.

TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

### Alabama State Bonds.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We send you herewith for publication a letter from Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, relating to the "two-million court-house loan," regarding which so much has lately been said by the enemies of the Governor for the purpose of injuring the State credit. The Governor emphatically states that no such bonds have been printed and no attempt ever made to effect their negotiation, which we know to be the case. The statement made by our senior, and published in the New-York *Sun* some days since, referred to the loan of $1,500,000 authorized by the present Legislature, the validity of which no one questions—the act having passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate, and with but one dissenting voice in the House. The present State authorities are earnest in their endeavors to restore the credit of the State to its former high standard—which they are entitled to by their comparatively small debt and great resources, and which by judicious management cannot fail to be soon attained.

Your obedient servants,

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 25, 1873.

STATE OF ALABAMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, March 19, 1873.

*Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., Financial Agents of Alabama, New-York City:*

GENTLEMEN: I beg to call your attention to the leading editorial of the Montgomery *Advertiser & Mail* of the 19th inst., a copy of which is herewith sent you. I do not condescend to notice the personal detraction of professional defamers; since they cannot injure me in my State they cannot provoke me. But where slander is knowingly circulated for the mere purpose of injuring the credit of the State, silence on my part is simply an abnegation of duty. You are made to say in the paper alluded to, on the authority of a leading journal of your City, that I have authorized, and that you have sold, $1,000,000 of bonds issued by the Court-house Legislature.

Of course, I know that you have never said this, or anything of the sort. No bonds of any description have been issued during my administration, nor have any yet been even prepared by the engraver. But a different conclusion would be attained if the assertion to the contrary by a paper of your City, repeated by a Montgomery paper, be permitted to pass uncontradicted. It would naturally be inferred that the *Sun* and the *Advertiser*, each having the opportunity to consult you and myself respectively, had done so before either would state a matter as true of such a character. And in my judgment, the statement should be contradicted by both of us, and the contradiction published.

I have the honor to request your answer respecting the contents of the inclosed editorial, and the publication of our letters in some New-York paper. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

DAVID P. LEWIS,
Governor of Alabama.

### A Plea for Manhattan Market.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In answer to the resolution of Mr. Benedict, of the Senate Committee on Cities, requiring the Controller to give statistics of our public markets, Andrew H. Green, Esq., Controller of the City of New-York, after giving the details asked, pleads so earnestly for the retention of Washington Market that we would suppose (if we did not know the gentleman) that he has a pecuniary interest at stake in the bill now before the Senate Committee to lease Washington and West Washington Markets to a particular set of men. There is one thing certain, and that is that Mr. Green, as well as his Superintendent, Devoe, are both equally ancient in their ideas when they write upon the subject of markets. Mr. Green proposes that all the great commercial interests of this Metropolis shall be subservient to the article of food. Mr. Devoe believes in the same doctrine, but would distribute the markets all along the river front, from Fulton to Fourteenth-street, in the face of the earnest demand of commerce, which is rapidly being driven to New-Jersey, owing to the blockade of the water front by just such nuisances as West Washington Market. Mr. Green further says that instead of driving the market away, its accommodation should be intelligently considered and provided for. What a farce! Does Mr. Green know that two-thirds of the stand-holders of Washington Market to-day are residents of New-Jersey, and pay no taxes in New-York? Does he know that the greatest portion of all the beef and mutton is slaughtered above Fortieth-street, and has to be carted down-town, there sold, and then carted back to the great points of consumption? If he does not know these facts, let him inform himself, and then talk about the markets being intelligently considered and provided for. How many millions per annum does this market cost our merchants in extra cartages and by the blockade of the streets? Mr. Green compares the situation of Washington Market with that of the markets of Paris and London, cities that are entirely different from New-York as to topography, being nearly as broad as they are long, while here we have but a narrow strip. Again, those markets are where the densest throng of the consuming population dwells, while here it is exactly the reverse. In an article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES lately, these facts are clearly shown. By this article we find the population of the First, Second, and Third Wards was, in 1850, 36,754, and in 1870, 19,487—a decrease of nearly one-half. Per contra, take the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards in the same time in 1850, 119,070; 1870, 219,239—an increase of ninety per cent., while the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards more than doubled, the former reaching to-day over 96,000 inhabitants, and in these up town Wards they are all consumers. It is a clear proposition that nine-tenths of all the food eaten in New-York is consumed above Fourteenth-street. Where, then, is the parallel between the Paris and London markets? The comparison is absurd. Again, Mr. Green says that through the exertions of Mr. Devoe, the markets have been repaired and the drainage improved. This is truly marvelous, and no one but Messrs. Green and Devoe can discover this fact. He says further, that business proceeds with order and system. Indeed; did Mr. Green ever visit Washington Market except to make speeches to butchers in the hope he might get the nomination for Mayor?

In this report, Mr. Green dwells so much upon "intelligent action" on this market question, that I advise him, before he writes another, to get better informed on the subject himself, and also to ascertain what the public opinion is as regards Washington Market and the commerce of New-York.

I claim that public markets under Municipal rule are a failure, and must give way to private enterprise such as the "Manhattan Market Company" has demonstrated in the erection of their magnificent building, to which Mr. Green never refers, and entirely ignores, never having seen it himself, and going to England and France for patterns to our people.

Last year Mr. Green provided the butchers with figures (to defeat the bill for the sale of the markets) showing that they paid the City seven per cent. interest; this year, to aid the same men in obtaining a lease at a nominal valuation of this valuable market property, he shows that they only pay 4 86 per cent. Whence the difference, Mr. Green? Is this the new style of reform? And will the tax-payers understand the matter in that light? I think not. Yours, very respectfully,

PAUL J. ARMOUR.

### Paying Off the Sailors.

The crew of the United States steam-ship Colorado was paid off yesterday morning, at the Seamen's Exchange, No. 187 Cherry-street. There were between 500 and 600 men, requiring a disbursement of $170,000. The method adopted to protect the sailors from sharpers was this: Capt. Charles C. Duncan, the Shipping Commissioner, who is also President of the Seamen's Exchange, met the men at the dock with an express wagon, and took them to the Exchange building. Their luggage was deposited in a room below, while the men were ushered into the reading-room on the second floor. Here they were admitted by squads to a window communicating with the Seamen's Saving Bank, on the same floor of the building, and of which Capt. Duncan is also President. At this window they received from Pay-master Carpenter, of the Colorado, certificates or checks on the Sub-Treasury. These checks the Savings bank is prepared to cash, without the holder being obliged to go outside, where he would be exposed to imposition. Many of the men immediately deposited their money in this savings bank. Arrangements are being made for the sailors to obtain passage or transportation to Europe, or any point in the United States at reasonable rates. Two hundred and fifty of the men paid off yesterday, comprising about one-half of the whole number, have taken up quarters at the Sailors' Home.

# LIFE ON THE RAIL.

## Two Singular Railroad Accidents in Jersey City.

Two very singular accidents happened in Jersey City on Monday night and yesterday morning. The first occurred at the depot of the Pennsylvania Company. A truck belonging to Dr. Craven was driving into the freight depot with a load of material in bags. To reach the depot it was compelled to cross the tracks in Hudson-street leading into the passenger depot. As it was crossing the track, an incoming train from which the locomotive had been detached, and which was making a "flying switch," dashed into it, the signal-man having neglected to give any warning, or had given it too late to be of any service. The train struck the truck with terrific force, carrying the vehicle through the arched doorway to the depot and jamming it between the passenger platforms and crushing it to atoms. There was not a piece of it left that would measure three feet in length. The driver, Michael Hughes, was buried beneath the wreck, and a boy who was with him, was hurled on to the platform. He jumped up uninjured, beyond the shock, and, in his fright, ran away. It was supposed, of course, that Hughes was killed, and every one who witnessed the accident set to work to dig him out. When rescued it was found that with the exception of the shock of the fall, and a few scratches from the flying splinters, he was not hurt. One of the horses was killed, but the other escaped. The escape of Hughes was deemed miraculous by all who witnessed the affair. The second accident happened at the Newark-avenue crossing of the same road, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The gate-tender had neglected to put down the gates, and a milkman, John Higgins, of New-York, attempted to drive across in front of the train, not knowing it was approaching. Seeing the danger, the gate-man jumped out and waved his flag in face of the horse, which caused the animal to shy, and, catching its hoof in the track, it fell, when the train struck it, killing it instantly, and badly damaging the wagon. Higgins saved his life by jumping out, but was slightly bruised by the fall he received.

### Lenten Amusements in Paris—The Newest Metropolitan Sensation.

Writing from Paris on March 9, the correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Yesterday evening a double solemnity attracted a large portion of the public toward the Porte Saint Martin, where the new Théâtre de la Rénaissance opened its doors for the first time, and presented to the crowded audience a new play by Adolphe Belot, adapted from the romance of the same author, entitled "La Femme de Feu." The opening of a new theatre is a rarer event than the representation of a new play, and it may readily be imagined what solicitations and scheming were resorted to by those who were bent upon being present upon so important an occasion. The director of the new theatre, M. Hastem, and the author of the play, M. Belot, had been for some days driven to the absolute necessity of closing their doors against every one, and of only venturing out of doors with the utmost precaution, in order to preserve themselves from the throng of supplicants, and we may be sure that their collection of letters begging for tickets for yesterday's performance would be found to contain the autographs of nearly all classes of distinguished men and fashionable women. Thus the Théâtre de la Renaissance had last night in a remarkable degree that particular aspect of "first representations" to which no one can obtain admission but those who have the real "open sesame." Certainly those who were present yesterday in the new theatre could not remember without a singular feeling that upon its site there stood some twenty-one months since the Restaurant Deffieux, and the Theatre of the Porte Saint Martin. Both these buildings were destroyed during the Commune, and in the week when the regular troops waged a determined warfare against its adherents in the streets of Paris. It has never been ascertained what strategical reasons induced the Communists to set fire to those two establishments, which respectively supplied food for the mind and the body, equally difficult of digestion. But with the rapidity of construction which is so remarkable in Paris, the Théâtre de la Renaissance in less than eighteen months now stands upon the sewer which divides the Boulevard Saint Martin and the Rue de Bondy. Upon examining this theatre, all dazzling with lights and gilding and elegant toilets, it is impossible without a feeling of sadness to reflect upon those melancholy days when Paris was enveloped in a cloud of thick smoke, and every moment a fresh outburst rising in the air warned the panting spectators who thronged the Terrasse de Meudon that another fire had arisen in Paris. There was a certain aptness in the title of the new play, the "Femme de Feu," when it was remembered that it was owing to the fire of the Commune that M. Belot's drama had the opportunity of being represented for the first time in the Théâtre de la Renaissance. As we have said, the play is based upon the last romance written by M. Belot, and that romance was, as it were, a last echo of that materialistic and corrupt literature which for some years had enjoyed the special favor of the French public. But times seem really to have changed. The Parisian public appear less disposed to indulgence toward the premeditated eccentricities of modern authors. Thus the author of the play has not introduced upon the stage the complaisant picture of adultery and the sensual pictures which characterize his book. The heroine does not, as in the book, add adultery to murder, and the hero does not deliberately devote himself to the gratification of brutal passions. There only remains of the romance a bold sketch of a love carried by excess to crime, and the severe accents of morality and honor which are imported into the drama are an involuntary homage rendered to public respectability. The fortunes of M. Belot's drama were of a varying character last night. The first act, very long and labored, wanting in action, and deficient in vigor, nearly compromised the piece, and the curtain fell upon that act amid an ominous silence. But the dramatic action of the piece is developed in the second act. The passion of *Diane Bernard*—the *femme de feu*—for *D'Auber* breaks forth in full force, and the audience greatly applauded the remark addressed by *Mme. D'Auber* to her son, who, under the influence of his passion, wishes to marry *Diane*. "*Le mariage n'est pas fait pour legitimer une fantaisie.*" That phrase conveys the whole idea of the piece. The author seeks to prove that marriage can alone sanctify honorable sentiments, which must flourish and increase under the recognition of the laws and social customs. From the second act, and during the three succeeding acts, the action improved, and the success of the piece became assured. The character of *Diane*, the *femme de feu*, was played with great power and talent by Mlle. Periga, who possesses exactly the qualities and defects which are requisite for the due personation of the heroine. A certain amount of courage was needed to present such a study upon the Boulevard Saint Martin. In the theatres of that region we still find the terrible, but diminishing, class of spectators who occupy the highest galleries. It was formerly a rare event for the actors in a new piece to complete their task upon the first representation. The gentlemen in the topmost gallery, who could hear but little, spent their time in casting orange peel, apple parings, and paper pellets at the persons in the pit and boxes, or they interrupted the actors by exclamations which destroyed the interest of the most pathetic scenes. Last night the amiable occupants of the *paradis* abstained from pelting, but not from interrupting, which they did with most annoying malice, at the most interesting situations of the play. At the moment when *Diane*, maddened with love, after having overwhelmed her husband with reproaches for his coldness, exclaimed "*Ah! Je te vois bien. Vous ne m'aimes plus,*" a grating voice from the highest gallery uttered the response, "*Dame. Il faut être de bonne foi. Tu lui fais des scenes.*" The effect of this interruption may be easily conceived, and both piece and actors must have possessed great merits successfully to encounter so ridiculous a commentary. Happily for the play, for the author, and its actors, the critics in the *paradis* themselves were sensible of the merits of the performance, and the curtain fell upon the last act amid loud applause from all parts of the house.

### What Congressmen are Doing With Their Grabbed Pay.

*From the Chicago Tribune, March 22.*

List of Congressmen who have covered their additional pay into the Treasury, and so closed the account:

William R. Roberts, of New-York, (Dem.)
William M. Merrick, of Maryland, (Dem.)

List of Congressmen who have bestowed it on some local endowment:

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. (Rep.)
Constantine C. Esty, of Massachusetts. (Rep.)

List of Congressmen who announce that they "have not drawn it:"

Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York, (Dem.)
William H. Upson, of Ohio. (Rep.)
James Monroe, of Ohio, (Rep.)

List of Congressmen who are thinking how they may dispose of it "without ostentation:"

Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, N. Y., (Rep.)

List of Congressmen who are refunding it *per capita* to constituents:

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)

Further entries may be made on application. Lists open until a suitable time before the next Congressional canvass.

# THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

## Latest Disclosures—Meeting of the Stockholders—Deficiency in the Assets to be Provided For.

At the Bull's Head Bank, yesterday, Mr. Meigs, the examiner placed in charge by Marshal Fiske, was, with an assistant, busily occupied in continuing the inventory of the assets of the bank, which he expects to have completed early this morning. Mr. Willetts, the cashier, stated that, if the business of the bank was continued, the loss on the realization of the assets would, in all probability, not exceed $20,000, but if it was wound up by a receiver, or under bankruptcy proceedings, he could not say what the loss would be.

A meeting of the directors was held for the purpose of deciding upon certain propositions to be made at the meeting of the stockholders, and it was agreed by all of them, with the exception of Mr. Williamson, Jr., to cover the amount of the stock held by them, so as to resuscitate the bank and continue business.

It is stated by several parties, upon good authority, that the manner in which the business of discounting was carried on under the presidency of Mr. Williamson was totally opposed to the best interests of the corporation of which he was the chief, and that many of the best customers of the bank—men of good standing and credit, and who usually kept large balances to their credit—were refused accommodation, to make way for others whose paper was more in favor with the presiding officer.

It is said that one or two of those to whom suspicion has been attached propose to make some startling revelations unless they are relieved of the stigma that has been in some degree cast upon them. The events of the next few days will, therefore, be watched with considerable interest.

It has been said that Mr. Williamson, about twelve months since, stated to the cashier and assistant cashier of the Bull's Head Bank that there appeared to him to be a deficiency of about $200,000, and that he did not know or see what had become of it. To ascertain whether this was correct, a TIMES reporter yesterday put the question to Mr. Merritt, the assistant cashier, as to whether Mr. Williamson ever made such a statement, to which he replied that Mr. Williamson certainly did tell him that there appeared to be a deficiency of about $100,000, and that if it was so it would kill him; no investigation was, however, made.

Mr. Willetts, the cashier, said he had no recollection of Mr. Williamson making any remark to him in regard to deficiency, but he might have done so.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank was held at 4 P. M. yesterday, at the Ashland House. About sixty stockholders were present, representing 3,454 shares of stock. On motion Mr. Jno. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, was called to the chair, and Mr. James M. Fuller chosen Secretary.

Mr. Williams, on assuming the chair, stated briefly, but pointedly, the object for which the stockholders had assembled, and presented the meeting with the statement of the cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, showing the assets and liabilities of the institution, being substantially the same table which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The statement in regard to deposits was not very satisfactory to him, but the books of the institution were in such a mutilated condition that it was impossible at the time to obtain a very correct account of the bank's true condition. It was known, however, that there was a deficiency to be made up of $257,000, and this was all that could be known at present. Mr. Williams said he felt sure the stockholders, like himself, were anxious to pay every cent due the depositors. He looked at the matter in a plain, practical point of view, and thought the stockholders liable to make good the claims of depositors, and even supposing they were not liable, the question arises whether the reputation and character of the stockholders and of the bank were not matters to be considered. It had occurred to him that a deferred capital might be made up to cover the deficiency in the accounts of the bank, and thus the good name of the bank and its good-will be preserved. The new stockholders who subscribe and the old ones would get good interest for their money, and the bank would proceed with its business, and there was a probability of doing a better business than heretofore. In conclusion he suggested that the old stockholders sign a paper obligating themselves to pay the debts of the institution.

Mr. Matthers said the stockholders desired a little more light on the subject. They wanted to know how this deficiency occurred, and whether it was through the dishonesty of the bank's officers or not before they subscribed more stock.

The Chairman regretted that it was out of his power to give any additional light on the subject. It was supposed the irregularities in the books first began in July, 1871. An expert was employed two days and nights last week, to examine the affairs of the institution. The result of this examination the meeting was already advised of.

Mr. Matthers moved that the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Williams, be authorized and directed, in behalf of the stockholders, to take such action as may be necessary to obtain an exact statement of the condition of the bank.

The Chairman said he preferred not to assume such a responsibility. During forty years' experience in the banking business, no case ever puzzled him so much as this. He would take occasion to state here, and thought the old officers of the Bull's Head Bank would thank him for it, that after the reorganization of the bank their services would not be needed.

Mr. Henry A. Mott, counsel for the Board of Directors, said he was confident no better statement could be obtained than the one before them. The officers of the law now had possession of the effects of the bank, a receiver had been appointed, and unless speedy action was taken, the bank would go into a bankrupt court insolvent; $257,000 is said to be the deficiency—why not take this statement, raise the money, disperse the present officers, and restore the bank to its former position. First reinstate the bank and then follow up the criminals.

A committee on behalf of the depositors of the bank here entered the meeting, and Mr. Cameron, chairman of the committee, presented the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

*To the Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank:*

GENTLEMEN: The depositors of the above bank in meeting assembled, and representing a majority of the deposits, appointed a committee to confer with you and ascertain what course you proposed to take in regard to the affairs of the bank. We have asked Mr. E. F. Mead, the President *pro tem.* of the bank, to call you together, and now that you have assembled, we desire to say, on behalf of the depositors, that if you will make up the deficit in the affairs of the bank so as to place it in a position to resume business, the depositors, on their part, will allow twenty-five per cent. of their deposits to remain in the bank for the period of ninety days, or longer, if necessary; and to render such other assistance as lies in their power.

If this proposition does not meet with your favorable consideration, we desire to know what, in your opinion, is the best course to pursue in the present emergency, and what you are willing to do to advance it. Yours truly,

A. S. CAMERON,
Chairman of Committee.

On motion a committee of seven of the stockholders was appointed by the chair to confer with the committee of depositors. The chair announced the committee as follows: F. E. Matthers, Samuel Willets, James Russell, Jas. Fuller, Pierson S. Halsted, Charles Guidat, and the Chairman, Mr. Williams. The committee hold a meeting to-day.

Mr. Mott next presented a paper adopted at a meeting of the directors of the bank, as follows:

We, the undersigned, in consideration of $1 to each other in hand paid, do hereby promise and agree to and with each other, as follows: That, provided the deficiency now existing in the assets of the Bull's Head Bank is made up by subscriptions, or by the issue and sale of additional capital stock, say $300,000 or thereabouts, we will, as a part of said sum, contribute to said deficiency in cash the sums opposite our respective names, and that we will personally pay the said sums of money on demand to any committee of the present stockholders and depositors of said Bull's Head Bank.

Jacob Voorhees, Jr., $10,000; G. W. Willett, $2,000; B. L. Cogswell, $7,500; E. F. Mead, $11,250; William Roe, $2,000; W. H. Merritt, $2,000; M. B. Albertson, $1,000; J. J. Crane, $1,000.

Mr. Mott said the only mode of action left to get the bank out of its difficulties was to raise the additional capital necessary, and no time should be lost in doing so.

Mr. Williams again made an urgent appeal in advocacy of raising a special capital. The discussion was participated in by several other stockholders who favored this plan of proceeding, but, without any definite action being agreed upon, the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock to-day.

### Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, a boy named Oscar Smith, indicted for stealing gold spectacles valued at $99, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Julia Fitzgerald, charged with entering the apartments of Eva Levy and stealing therefrom $50 worth of clothing, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months. John A. Cusick and Edward Donohue, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for four months. Franklin Wright lost a watch at the Fifth-avenue Hotel fire, and his partner, Francis W. Doane, of No. 222 South-street, advertised $100 reward for its recovery. William Davis answered the advertisement, and on pretense of redeeming the watch from a pawn-office, obtained $25 and decamped. He was yesterday arraigned, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25, 1873.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock.

THE SPANISH RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, the Senate took up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, congratulating the Spanish Republic on the passage of the bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico. The resolution was unanimously passed.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that 1,200 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture be printed for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

THE LEVEES.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Levees of the Mississippi to sit during the recess of Congress, and made some remarks showing the importance of the question.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, objected to the consideration of the resolution because it contemplated legislation which they had no right to initiate at this called executive session.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, said it seemed to him that if the Senate had a right to appoint committees, there could be no objection to their gathering information. As there was evidently no quorum present, he suggested that a vote on the resolution be not now passed.

Mr. Alcorn assented, and the resolution lies over.

MR. CLAYTON.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring that the charges made and referred to the select committee of last Congress, affecting the official character and conduct of Senator Powell Clayton, are not sustained.

Mr. Norwood's report, dissenting from the conclusions of the majority, was read.

MR. BOGY.

Mr. Morton made the following report:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of thirty-seven members of the Missouri Legislature in regard to the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States from that State, have had the same under consideration. The memorial sets forth that the recent examination by a committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri touching the corrupt use of money in the election of Mr. Bogy was imperfect; that it was not full and fair, and that, in the opinion of the memoralists, if the investigation had been conducted with more vigor and with a purpose of revealing the real facts of the case, other and more important evidence would have been produced showing that there was corruption in Mr. Bogy's election. The memorial, however, does not state what additional facts can be proved, nor indicate with any certainty the character of the new evidence that may be produced. The committee understand that the only duty which they have upon this reference is to report to the Senate whether the memorial presents such facts as would justify the Senate in instituting an examination in regard to the election of Mr. Bogy, and are of the opinion that it does not. Such a proceeding is of a grave character, and should not be set on foot without such a statement of the evidence that could probably be produced as would appear to make it the duty of the Senate to proceed to an investigation. The evidence taken by the committee of the Legislature of Missouri also accompanies the memorial, and has been examined by the committee. It is not the province of the committee, upon this reference, to inquire whether the judgment pronounced by the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature upon this evidence was correct, but they express the opinion that the evidence is not of a character to require of the Senate an investigation. The committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial, and the evidence touching the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States. The committee were unanimously discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the payment of per diem to the pages and committee clerks to April 15.

Mr. Boreman offered a resolution authorizing the Chief Clerk to revise the Manual, and to print 1,000 copies of the same.

EX-SENATOR PATTERSON.

Mr. Anthony asked the Senate to take up the following resolution heretofore introduced by him:

*Whereas*, At the last session of the Senate a resolution was reported from the Select Committee on Evidence affecting certain members of the Senate, that James W. Patterson be and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate; and whereas, it was manifestly impossible to consider this resolution at that session without serious detriment to the public business; and whereas, it is very questionable if it be competent for the Senate to consider the same after Mr. Patterson has ceased to be a member of the body; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the failure of the Senate to take the resolution into consideration is not to be interpreted as evidence of the approval or disapproval of the same.

*Resolved*, That Mr. Patterson have leave to make a statement, which shall be entered upon the Journal of the Senate and published in the *Congressional Record*.

THE CLAYTON CASE RESUMED.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, who was entitled to the floor, preferred that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Clayton case. In addition to the views presented by him in his minority report, he proceeded to explain the testimony showing that Clayton, as Governor, wielded his executive power in a manner far from being right, from the beginning of the Senatorial canvass to the close. He commenced with the registration of votes, with the almost unlimited power placed in his hands by the Constitution of Arkansas and the laws of the State, exercising it with a view to secure the election of members of the Legislature favorable to his election. When the registration was completed, and the nominations for members of the Legislature came on, Clayton descended from his high executive seat, and went down and dabbled in the pool of politics to have men elected favorable to his nomination. Clayton did other things in this connection, showing his election was corrupt, both in its inception and consummation. Clayton could not have come to the Senate, but for these things, and the additional fact of the corrupt use of money in his transaction with White. The Senate have, under the evidence presented, the right to declare Clayton is not entitled to a seat.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said he would have all elections free and unbiased as far as possible. He should not object to the passage of a law providing that the seat of a Senator shall be declared vacant if it should be shown he had left his seat here and was in attendance in the Legislature at the time of his election, or undertook, either in person or through friends, to influence his election. He was pained during the recent debate to hear it frequently said that the standard of Senatorial integrity had been lowered, and that we had fallen on evil times, and that therefore it was incumbent on the Senate to protect and defend itself, lest the evil shall be continued. He was not prepared to admit that the present times are worse than the past. If he did so he would have to admit that the people are more corrupt than formerly. The average degree of morality would be found in Senators as is found in the people. There was no testimony that should influence the mind of a single Senator as a juror, showing that Clayton ever improperly sought to influence registration or a political convention in Arkansas. He undertook to say there was nothing whatever to impeach his first or second election, and that Clayton's conduct in connection with his election was without a parallel in our politics.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, made a brief allusion to White's testimony, saying the prosecution had not shown he paid out a single dollar. Mr. Wright concluded his remarks by saying that in view of all the circumstances, he felt assured that Senators—looking to their duty and to the testimony, which was mostly hearsay, acting as judges and throwing aside party and political considerations—could arrive at only one conclusion, and that was the conclusion which the committee had reached.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, said that Mr. Clayton never pretended to deny any statement that Mr. White made. The declaration stood uncontradicted that the $5,000 paid to White for resigning as Secretary of State came from the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. Clayton, replying, did not deny White's testimony. White did not say anywhere that he (Clayton) paid him money for his resignation.

In reply to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Mr. Clayton said he did not contribute any part of the $5,000 of money or bonds.

Mr. Norwood, resuming, said that when Mr. Clayton was on the stand he did not explain that the money and bonds were not his property. He did not then explain, as he did now, that he was simply the agent for transferring property from debtor to creditor. Mr. Norwood referred to the testimony to sustain his views, previously expressed, referring to the witness, McConnell, in that connection.

Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, said that when McConnell first came to that State he attached himself to a newspaper. He was a professional liar, a wanton and vile slanderer; a man who lay in the gutter and slept in the station-house. This testimony was unworthy of belief.

The question was then stated on the resolution of the committee, namely, that the charges made and referred to the Select Committee for investigation, affecting the official character and conduct of Hon. Powell Clayton, are not sustained.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said he should decline to vote, as he had not had time to examine the testimony.

Mr. McCreery remarked he was paired with Mr. Cameron, although he did not know how Mr. Cameron would vote were he here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stevenson said he would decline to vote. The charges were too serious to justify a hasty conclusion. Time had not been afforded to enable him properly to weigh the testimony.

Mr. Stockton would decline to vote for the reasons assigned by other Senators. It would take a week to sum up the testimony and place it before a jury.

Messrs. Casserly, Thurman, Ransom, and Kelley severally declined to vote for reasons similar to those above stated.

Mr. Carpenter remarked—I desire to join the Democratic Party on this occasion and decline to vote.

The resolution was agreed to by yeas 33, to nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, West, Windom, Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Merriman, Norwood—6.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Clayton, Conkling, Dennis, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton, of Indiana; Hamilton, of Texas; Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Morrill, of Vermont; Oglesby, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh—33.

EX-SENATOR PATTERSON AGAIN.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, called up his resolution which appeared in a previous part of to-day's proceedings, in relation to ex-Senator Patterson. He proposed a modification, namely, that J. W. Patterson have leave to file a statement, which shall be published in the *Congressional Record*.

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, thought it altogether improper that this privilege be accorded, as Mr. Patterson was now a private citizen.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said that he had no personal feeling, but thought it would be a bad and mischievous precedent to give an official stamp to a statement which Mr. Patterson had made as a private individual, but which, as any other private individual, he had a right to make. He protested against giving an official indorsement to a pamphlet which contained inaccurate statements. To treat it in the way proposed would destroy the moral effect of the committee which made the report in the case.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said he did not impugn the committee.

Mr. Stevenson said he did not so understand him; but Mr. Patterson had published forty-five pages of printed matter, in direct answer to the report of the committee, and containing statements not true.

Mr. Anthony remarked that Mr. Patterson, standing here in the closing days of the session, had a right to demand the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee recommending his expulsion. It was said all over the Senate that it was impossible to consider the resolution at that time, and that it could not be done without a sacrifice of public business, but that if Mr. Patterson would waive his right to be heard the Senate would pass on the subject at this special session. He saw several passages in the pamphlet which he would advise Mr. Patterson to leave out. While he acknowledged the difficulties in the way he thought something was due to a man charged with crime, affecting his honor, which was more than his life, and the character of his children.

After a long debate, the subject went over.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate the resolution passed by the Senate, congratulating Spain on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, to the Government of that country.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, of New-York, leave was given to the Committee on Revision of the Laws to sit during the recess at Washington or elsewhere, a proviso being added that no money be paid beyond the actual expenses of the committee.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. Boutwell to supply the vacancies on the Committee on Elections and Privileges and on the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

# THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25, 1873.

Petitions were presented from 428 persons for the annexation of West Farms and Morrisania to the City of New-York.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The President presented the reports of the committees of the Constitutional Commission, with the amendments and the reasons for the passage therefor, which were ordered to be printed.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

The bills amending the charter of Troy; extending Desbrosses-street, in New-York City; authorizing the City of Elmira to purchase cemetery grounds, were all reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Baker—To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Fort Ann, Washington County, to April 22. By unanimous consent this bill was at once passed. Also, authorizing the extension of railway tracks in McDonald and Buffalo streets, in Brooklyn; also, for sewers in Johnson and other avenues in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Madden—To incorporate the New-York Financial and Cotton-press Company, with a capital stock of $500,000. N. W. Raphael and Charles C. Leeds are named as corporators.

By Mr. Benedict—To amend the code.

By Mr. Murphy—Relative to the salary of the messenger in the Coroner's office, in New-York City.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of Buffalo.

To authorize the Fallbrook Coal Company of Pennsylvania to lease and run railroads in the State.

Amending the charter of Little Falls.

For a police force in the City of Yonkers.

Authorizing the transfer of cases from the calendar of the Court of Appeals to the Commission of Appeals.

To provide for the payment by the County of New-York of arrearages of interest due the State by the County on the State tax of 1870.

To provide for placing in the Capitol at Washington statues of eminent deceased citizens of this State.

Incorporating the New-York College of Anaesthesia.

Amending the charter of the National Academy of Design.

Amending the charter of Peekskill.

Regulating rates of fare on the Southern Central Railway.

To establish a Commission of Charitable Correction in the City of New-York.

Legalizing the acts of Edmund J. Porter as Police Justice of New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

Incorporating the Nyack Water-works Company.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien law in the several counties of the State.

Providing regulations for filing canal claims.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill amending the charter of Peekskill was passed.

BROOKLYN AND KINGS COUNTY.

The House went into committee on the bill amending the charter of Brooklyn and consolidating the towns of Kings County with the city.

Mr. Jacobs moved to strike out the first section providing for consolidation. He briefly stated that the citizens of the county towns were opposed to the proposition, and he deemed it his duty to speak for them, no matter what his personal views might be.

Mr. Van Cott said the object was to get rid of certain county expenses which, situated as the County of Kings was, were unnecessary.

Mr. Jacobs replied that that could be secured by simpler means.

Mr. Worth sustained the bill at some length, claiming that by dispensing with the Board of Supervisors greater satisfaction would be given both to the people of the city and county.

Mr. Jacobs withdrew his motion to strike out, and moved an amendment, that no town shall be annexed until the question is submitted to the people, and approved of, at the next general election.

Mr. Van Cott said this was but the same proposition in another form, and proceeded to advocate the bill, claiming that the object sought—the getting rid of a double-headed government—was a good and a proper one.

Mr. Jacobs again demanded that the people of these county towns should not be forced into annexation against their will.

Mr. Pierson explained the object of the bill, to show that the City of Brooklyn had made these towns what they were, and insisted that annexation would still further benefit them.

Mr. Roche called attention to the fact that the Committee of One Hundred asked for eighteen Aldermen, and this bill provided for thirty-nine at $1,000 each. Where is the saving, he asked, which the gentlemen claim will be made by abolishing the Board of Supervisors?

The question was then taken on Mr. Jacobs' amendment, and it was adopted—40 to 24.

On motion of Mr. Worth, the committee then rose and reported progress, in order to have the bill reported to the Kings County delegation, to see if they cannot agree upon the provision, to report at any time.

The bill was then referred as proposed.

BUSINESS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The following bills were disposed of in the Committee of the Whole as stated:

Authorizing summary convictions of professional thieves, burglars, pickpockets, counterfeiters, and forgers. Ordered to a third reading.

To provide for the release of the dower interest of married women who are insane or under other disability.

After considerable discussion, progress on the bill was reported, and it was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Authorizing the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

Mr. Opdyke moved to require the company to pay into the City Treasury one and one-half per cent. of their gross receipts, and sustained his motion.

Mr. C. G. Cornell opposed the motion on the ground that the company could not afford it. The motion was lost.

Mr. Blumenthal offered an amendment requiring the consent of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York City before the tracks are laid. He sustained his motion, quoting statements from official reports to show that the company is wealthy, and has done a large paying business.

The question was taken on the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Blessing moved to strike out the second section relative to securing the right of way as being insufficient. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Recess until 7½ P. M.

### Westchester County Court—A Case of Interest to the Public.

In the County Court of West Chester a case of considerable interest occupied the attention of the Bench, and which seems likely to occasion prolonged litigation. Thomas Ryle commenced a suit some time ago against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for damages done to a horse and wagon at Sing Sing. The plaintiff was loading his wagon with shingles near the railroad depot, when the whistle and noise of an approaching train frightened the horse and caused it to start off, and as it was about to cross the track it was struck by the train. The case was tried in a Justice's Court when a verdict for $200 damages was awarded. It was carried to the County Court and met with a similar result. An appeal was taken and the decision reversed and a new trial ordered. The case was brought to trial again on Monday and witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, when counsel for the defendants moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiff was not a traveler by the road, nor was the team necessarily crossing the road; that the defendants had a perfect right to blow the whistle, and it was proper for them to do so, and that it was the duty of the plaintiff to look after his horse under the circumstances. The Court agreeing with the views advanced by counsel for defendants dismissed the case, there being no cause of action. Counsel for plaintiff moved for a stay of proceedings for sixty days in which to make a case on appeal, which was granted.

### Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the Treasury from the City's Bureau of Collection, viz:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

| | |
|---|---|
| From taxes, Croton-water rent and interest.. | $5,330 65 |
| BUREAU OF ARREARS. | |
| From arrears of assessments, taxes and interest............ | 5,469 22 |
| COLLECTOR OF CITY REVENUE. | |
| From house-rent, &c.............. | 122 42 |
| COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS. | |
| From assessments for Broadway widening and other improvements............ | 19,858 72 |
| Total............ | $30,781 01 |

### The Police-Boat at the Erie Fire.

Capt. Francis C. Speight, commanding the Harbor Police steam-boat Seneca, made a report to the Board of Police yesterday of the services rendered by the boat during the fire by which the Erie Railway depot in Jersey City was destroyed, on Friday last. Capt. Speight sets forth that immediately after the breaking out of the fire the Seneca proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and in a short time had two streams of water playing on the burning buildings. By the exertions of the crew of the boat Taylor's restaurant and several car-loads of freight were saved from destruction. After the fire had been subdued over 100 bales of cotton, which had been thrown overboard to save them from being burned up, were taken out of the water by the crew of the boat and restored to the owners.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 25, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | 61 | Resin, bbls. | 116 |
| Cotton, bales | 3,969 | Oil-cake, pkgs. | 600 |
| Cotton-seed, bags | 300 | Pork, pkgs. | 2,742 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 37 | Beef, pkgs. | 100 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | 49 | Cut-meats, pkgs. | 5,361 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,554 | Grease, pkgs. | 208 |
| Flour, bbls. | 6,783 | Lard, pkgs. | 3,876 |
| Wheat, bushels | 5,500 | Lard, kegs. | 100 |
| Corn, bushels | 14,700 | Butter, pkgs. | 551 |
| Oats, bushels | 41,650 | Cheese, pkgs. | 1,090 |
| Malt, bushels | 2,000 | Tallow, pkgs. | 74 |
| Barley, bushels | 5,000 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 236 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 560 | Pea-nuts, bags | 1,094 |
| Beans, bbls. | 85 | Rice, pkgs. | 131 |
| Peas, bushels | 300 | Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds. | 20 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 665 | Starch, boxes | 725 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 1,500 | Tea, half chests | 53 |
| Hops, bales | 70 | Tobacco, hhds. | 806 |
| Hides, No. | 2,450 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs. | 778 |
| Hides, bales | 1,180 | Whisky, bbls. | 288 |
| Leather, sides | 10,126 | Wool, bales | 137 |
| Moss, bales | 51 | Oil, Red, bbls. | 250 |
| Spirits Turp., bbls. | 25 | Skins bales | 7 |

COAL—The market shows firmness as to values, with a fair inquiry noted for domestic, and a limited call for foreign. The Scranton Coal sale announced for to-morrow (Wednesday) will embrace an offering of 100,000 tons. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $20; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50@$9; Anthracite, $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio is quite active, and prices have favored sellers—yesterday's advanced figures having been well maintained, and, in some instances, a further improvement of ¼c. ₱ lb. having been quoted. Sales, 1,500 bags by the Flamstead at 17c.@18c.; 1,500 bags by the Merrimac at 17c.@18⅜c.; 1,361 bags by the Ontario, and 3,000 bags by the Talisman at 18c., gold, usual terms, leaving the stock in first hands here this evening 67,682 bags, and at all the distributing ports 136,861 bags, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 36,375 bags at Baltimore, 17,827 bags at New-Orleans, 5,568 bags at Hampton Roads, 5,192 bags at Galveston, 2,500 bags at Charleston, and 1,200 bags at Savannah. Other kinds offered sparingly, and quoted strong but quiet.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery and quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,056 bales, including 619 bales to spinners, 417 bales to shippers, and 20 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a moderately active movement noted at a reduction of ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb., closing rather more steadily. Sales have been officially reported since our last, of 20,450 bales, (of which 4,600 bales last evening, and 15,850 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts closing at 18 7-16c.; April at 18 7-16c.; May at 18 13-16c.; June at 19⅛c.@19 3-16c.; July at 19 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,969 bales, including 536 bales per rail, 1,022 bales from Charleston, 606 bales from Savannah, 963 bales from Norfolk, 842 bales from Galveston. The receipts at all the ports to-day were 8,686 bales, and thus far this week 29,893 bales, against 41,647 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,974,987 bales, against 2,386,055 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Good Ordinary | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Low Middling | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 18¾ |
| Middling | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 20 |
| Good Middling | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 22 |

FISH—There has been a fairly active movement noted on the basis of about full previous figures for the leading kinds, on moderate offerings of stock. We quote: Dry Cod at $6@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $12@$15; No. 3 at $8@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate offering of desirable lots of State and Western Flour noted, with holders generally claiming rather firmer rates, thus checking business, though a pretty fair demand has been reported, chiefly for shipping and medium trade extras. Sales have been reported of 9,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; inferior to good extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 30@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 35, poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 20@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were about 2,700 bbls. shipping extras, at full current prices.

Southern Flour has been less active, but held confidently. Sales 900 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl....California Flour continues inactive, within the nominal range of $9 75@$10 75 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been quoted firm at $3 75@$5 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine, and $6 for fancy Superfine: sales, 450 bbls. ....Corn-meal has been in active demand since our last, at from $3@$3 40 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 20@$3 25 for fair; $3 25@$3 45 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 1,850 bbls., mainly Yellow Western....Bag-meal has been selling in lots at from $1 18@$1 21 for coarse; $1 21@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White; 85c.@95c. for Cob....Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 45 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The general market has been quiet; prices have been quoted about steady. Sales, 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 15; 150 bbls. Currants at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 50 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c.@8⅛c.; 300 bags Filberts (to arrive) and 170 bbls. and half bbls. Olives on private terms, and 200 cases Sardines at 20c.@21c. for quarter, and 30½c.@31c. for half boxes.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, on a limited offering and a good demand, mainly for milling, though partly for shipment, the latter mostly for low grade stock. Winter Wheat has been in rather more request, for milling purposes, and has shown more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels, at $1 70@$1 71 for prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 62½@$1 65 for fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 54@$1 58 for inferior to fair No. 3 Spring; $1 37@$1 47 for Rejected Spring; $1 80 for ordinary White State; $1 95@$2 05 for White Western; $1 75@$1 85 for Red Western, in small lots....There has been a moderate movement in Corn, chiefly for home use, at a shade better prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 53,000 bushels at 66⅛c. for prime old mixed Western, afloat; 65c. for choice do., in store, with 64⅛c. bid, and 64⅛c.@64¾c. asked for fair average do.; 66c.@66½c. for new mixed Western; 66⅛c.@67c. for Yellow Western; 72c. for White Southern; 68c.@70c. for White Western. ....Rye has been quiet, at unchanged prices. Canada, in hand, quoted at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel....Barley firm and wanted; sales, 10,000 bushels Wheat, at $1 30, in store; 3,800 bushels Western, at $1 10. ....Barley Malt has been in light demand, having been held above the views of purchasers; offerings of prime samples limited....Oats have been moderately sought after at about previous quotations. The dealings have been wholly in new stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 47½c.@50c. for new mixed Western, 45c.@48½c. for new Black do., 49c.@53c. for inferior to very choice new White do., 51c. for White State from track; old mixed Western quoted nominally at 51c.@51½c., in store....Feed steady, within the range of $23@$25 ₱ ton, on a moderate jobbing movement....Hay selling moderately at unchanged prices.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales 600 rolls Domestic Cloths at 13c. Market steady, but otherwise quiet. Bags quoted at 15c.; Bagging nominal at 10c.@10½c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13½c. for prompt, and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

METALS—Copper has been quiet but firm; sales, 100,000 lbs. Lake at 34½c.@35c., and 100 tons English on private terms; quoted at 30½c.@30¾c. ₱ lb.... Iron has been held with confidence, but has been without notable activity; sales 100 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, including Glengarnock at $57 and Eglinton at $55; and 500 tons English Rails on private terms. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $57; Eglinton do. at $55; Gartsherrie at $60; Coltness at $65; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English rail at $70@$71, gold. Official statistics make the total exports of Iron Rails from Great Britain in February 41,318 tons, including 21,063 tons to the United States; and of Pig-iron, to the United States, 10,079 tons.... Pig-lead held firmly at 6⅛c., gold, for ordinary foreign, but inactive. Other kinds dull, at former prices....Regulus Antimony quoted at 14½c., gold.... Silesian Spelter is quiet at 7⅛c.@8c., gold....Of Solder, 20 tons sold at 19½c.@20½c., closing at 21c., currency....Pig-tin quoted strong, with sales of 550 slabs Straits at 33½c.; English quoted at 33c., and Banca at 38½c.@38¾c., gold. Tin Plates in fair request, with sales reported of 1,000 boxes Charcoal at $12 50; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, to arrive, at $11, and 1,500 boxes Coke Terne at $10, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $12 25@$12 75; Charcoal Terne, $10 75@$11 50; Coke, $10 75@$11, and Coke Terne, $8 87½@$10, gold, ₱ box....Zinc inactive at former figures.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, but quoted about steady; sales 23 hhds. Demerara at 35c.@40c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 45c.@60c., and 170 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 71c.@73c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm, but quiet on the basis of $3 40 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; sales 250 bbls. at this rate, and 250 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull at old figures.... Spirits Turpentine more active and firmer; sales 366 bbls., in lots, at 56c., now quoted at 57c. bid.

OILS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Crude Whale at steady rates; sales, 1,000 bbls. Northern at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, on private terms. Crude Sperm quiet, but unchanged in price; 450 bbls. sold at New-Bedford on private terms. Linseed-oil quoted firm at 97c.@98c., in casks and bbls., on a moderate jobbing business. Other kinds quiet within the previous range.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull but held firmly at 9⅜c....Refined in moderate demand, on the basis of 20c. for early delivery, with sales reported here of 5,000 bbls. At Philadelphia, sales were made of 5,000 bbls., last half of May delivery, at 20c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 25¾c.@26¼c....Naphtha dull and irregular.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet but steady for early delivery, with sales reported of only 250 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 25; 120 bbls. Western Prime Mess, part at $15 50....For forward delivery, a restricted business has been reported at essentially unaltered rates: sales, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, April, at $16, and 500 bbls. do., June, at $16 37½....City Dressed Hogs advanced to 7⅝c.@8c., on a lighter offering and fair inquiry. Western nominal....Cut-meats in good demand, especially Dry-salted Shoulders, at a shade higher prices; sales, 950 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅜c., part to arrive; 245 boxes Bellies, 20 to 12 lbs., at 8c.@10⅛c., and sundry lots of Bulk Meats at full rates. Also, 100 tcs. Pickled Shoulders, at Milwaukee, at 6⅛c....Bacon has been in more urgent request at decidedly firmer and buoyant prices, with sales reported since our last of 600 boxes Western and City Long Clear, in lots, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 150 boxes City Short Clear at 8⅜c.@8⅜c.; 3,500 boxes Short Clear, March and April deliveries, at 8⅜c., and 150 boxes Short and 250 boxes Long Clear early delivery, 8⅜c....Lard has been quoted stronger in price, and offered with reserve, checking business, though the demand has been good for prime stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,450 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for good to strictly prime, chiefly at 8 9-16c. for contract stock; 431 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., mainly at 8⅜c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, March options, part at 8 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs. do. May, at 8⅝c., and 500 tcs. do., June, on private terms; quoted at 9 1-16....Beef has been attracting rather more attention at essentially unchanged quotations; sales, 125 bbls. and 250 tcs., the latter mainly Extra India Mess. We quote at from $8@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@25 for India Mess, and $25@$31 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams inactive within the range of $23@$32 50 for very inferior to choice brands....Butter firm on desirable grades, with a fair inquiry.... Cheese rather weaker and moderately inquired for.... Eggs tamer at from 24½c.@25c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet since our last, without material changes as to values. Sales, 347 hhds., 108 bbls., and 62 boxes, including 240 hhds. about scant good refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.; 32 hhds. St. Croix at 8c.; 50 hhds. and 108 bbls. Demerara, grocery stock, on private terms; 25 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c., with rumors of a cargo having been placed, but rumors not confirmed; and 62 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9½c. Refined have been in slack request, with Hards quoted at 11⅛c.; A's, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; and Yellows at 9⅝c.10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been firm, and in good request, with sales reported of 230,000 lbs. fair to prime at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c., with choice quoted at 9c. ....Of Stearine, 26 hhds. sold at 8⅜c.; 20 tcs. at 9c.; and 500 tcs., May delivery, and 9⅜c....Of Grease, 200 tcs. White sold at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and 130 tcs. Yellow at 7c.; market steady.

TOBACCO—Has been generally inactive, yet quoted steady; sales, 75 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@15c.; 60 cases 1872 Wisconsin Seed Leaf, at 6½c.; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 20c.@55c.; 100 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c.; and 800 bales Havana at 92c.@$1 10 ₱ lb. Manufactured quiet at former figures.

WHISKY—Has been more active at firmer prices; sales, 550 bbls., in lots, at 91⅛c.@91¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate demand prevailed to-day for accommodation, both on berth and charter, with rates quoted somewhat steadier....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 80 hhds. Tallow at 30s., and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ bushel, which rate was bid at the close; 1,600 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 100 bbls. Pork at 5s....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. 7½d. ₱ 280 lbs....Four or five vessels are in port, under foreign charters, for Grain, for Cork and orders....For a Continental port direct, a German schooner, 100 tons, hence, with Naval Stores, on private terms, and an American ship, 1,201 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered some time since, but not previously reported,) at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 560 bags Coffee and Cocoa at 45s.@50s.; 400 boxes Bacon, at 45s.; 130 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 50s.@55s....For Bremen, by sail, 50 bbls. Red Oil on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard, at 45s.; 2 tons Leather, at ¾c.... For Hamburg, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 5s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 600 Salted Hides, at 60s.; 19 bales Hides at 1½c. And a British bark, 371 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Stettin, a German bark, 921 tons, with general cargo, chiefly Provisions, reported at 41s. 3d. ₱ ton....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 298 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia; a Norwegian bark, 334 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,800 bbls. do., from do., and another, 293 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,000 bbls do., from do., at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Cadiz, an Italian bark, 438 tons, hence, with Staves, on the basis of $50 for light Pipe....For Malaga, an American bark, 305 tons, hence, with Staves, reported on the basis of $52 50 for light Pipe....For Palermo, an Italian brig, 280 tons, hence with about 9,500 cases Petroleum at 32½c., and £10 gratuity....For the Levant, an Italian bark, 309 tons, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 40c. to Smyrna, or 45c. to Constantinople or Beyrout....For Demerara and back, an American schooner, 209 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For the south side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 320 tons, at 55c....For the Windward Islands, a brig, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $5 75...For an Eastern port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $14....For Bath, Me., a brig, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $12....For Somerset, Me., a schooner with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3.... In the way of berth freights to California the offerings are rather more liberal, with ample accommodation available on the basis of 20c.@30c. for heavy measurement goods, and 12½c.@17½c. for light do. The last Coal engagements were of full cargoes, in bulk, at $9@$10 ₱ ton.

# THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, March 25.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 45 cars reported to arrive, were 853 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,774 head, or 222 cars, against 187 cars for the same time last week. The market opened at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices. About 1,100 head were disposed of. Sales of 435 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,188 lbs. to 1,315 lbs., at $5 70@$6 50; 183 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,089 lbs. to 1,433 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 62½; 68 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,148 lbs. to 1,433 lbs., at $5 40@$6 62½; 81 Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,150 lbs. to 1,268 lbs., at $5 80@$6 25; 70 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,008 lbs. to 1,310 lbs., at $5@$5 37; 32 State Steers, ranging from 1,222 lbs. to 1,328 lbs., at $5 62½@$5 75; 62 Michigan Stockers, ranging from 922 lbs. to 925 lbs., at $4 30; 37 Ohio Stockers, averaging 972 lbs., at $4 30; 5 Illinois Cows, averaging 1,197 lbs., at $4 85; 14 Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,725 lbs., at $6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making a total supply for the week, thus far, 3,200 head, against 5,200 head for the same time last week. Market is not fairly opened. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head, making a total supply for the week, thus far, 10,800 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week. About 1,100 head were disposed of at $5 50@$5 70.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled: No. 2 Spring a shade lower, closing steady at $1 21⅛, seller April; $1 25⅜ seller May; No. 1 do., $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 09½@$1 11 for regular and fresh; rejected, 96c.@97c. Corn quiet and unchanged at 31⅛c. for No. 2 mixed, spot; 31⅝c. seller May; rejected, 28¾c. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 2 regular at 25⅛c.; fresh, 26½c., cash; 28¾c. seller May; rejected, 24c. Rye firm and scarce; sales of No. 2, fresh, at 65½c. Barley steady at 80c. for No. 2 Fall regular; 81c.@82c. for fresh; 66c.@68c. for No. 3. Provisions in fair demand and higher. Pork sold at $14 70, cash; $14 95 seller May. Lard in good demand at $7 90, cash; $8 05, seller May; $8 25@$8 30, seller June. Bulk Meats active and higher; offerings light; 5⅛c. freely bid for Shoulders; 5¼c. asked; Short Rib Middles, 7¼c.@⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅜c.@7½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 86½c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flower, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, and 19,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour in fair demand, with a better feeling in the market; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8 30@$10 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $7 75@$9 75; do. Family, $10@$12; Western Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat firmer, and in improved demand; choice White, $2 05@$2 10; fair to prime do., $1 80@$2; choice Amber, $2 05@$2 10; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 85; Western Red, $1 65@$1 75; Western Amber, $1 80@$1 90. Corn in good demand and firm; Southern White, 62c.; Southern Yellow, 59c.@59½c.; Mixed Western, 59½c.@60c. Oats quiet; Southern, 46c.@49c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c. Rye firm at 80c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50. Bulk Meats unchanged and firm. Bacon unchanged and fairly active in the jobbing way. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@15c. Lard dull at 8⅛c.@8½c. Western Butter steady, and in good demand; fair to good, 24c.@28c.; prime to choice, 30c.@33c. Whisky dull and nominal at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 67. Corn active and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 32c. at East St. Louis, on the track; 34c.@34½c. in elevator. Oats steady at 27c.@28c. at East St. Louis on the track, 28⅛c.@29c. in elevator. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 85c.@90c. Rye dull; nothing doing. Whisky dull at 87c. Pork in improved demand at $15 25 cash. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; business small; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 7⅛c., May. Bacon scarce; small lots sold at 6⅛c. for Shoulders; 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for Sides. Lard held higher at 7⅜c. Hogs—no market. Cattle firm; Texans, $1 75@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4 25; prime to choice Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; millers pay $1 75@$1 80 for choice Red and Amber. Corn in good demand; Mixed, 52c.@54c.; White, 54c.@56c. Oats in fair demand at 42c.@43c., on orders. Rye steady, at 75c., on arrival. Provisions strong, with an advancing tendency; Pork, $15 50@$16; Bacon, shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; clear rib sides, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; clear sides, 8⅝c., packed; Hams, sugar-cured, 13½c.@14c.; plain, 13c.@13½c., packed. Bulk Meats, shoulders, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; clear rib sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; clear sides, 7⅜c. Bulk Hams, 10c.@10½c. loose, ½c. higher packed. Lard, tcs., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; kegs, 9⅛c.@10c.; steam, 8c.@8⅛c. Order lots of Provisions, ¼c. higher. Whisky steady, at 85c.@86c. Tobacco active and firm; sales, 195 hhds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales, 1,150 bushels Western Spring at $1 60; quoted sales Milwaukee Spring, No. 2, at $1 60; quoted Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 49@$1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 68; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn weak; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at 52c.; 4,500 bushels, on track, at 52c. Oats dull; sales, 2,250 bushels Western at 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 95c.@$1; Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt nominal at 95c.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 76½; Extra White Michigan, $1 93; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 80; Amber Michigan, spot and April, $1 68; June, $1 64; No. 1 Red, $1 72½. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, spot, 40c.; May, 42c.; July, 45c.; August, 46c.; September, 47½c.; Low Mixed, 39½c.; White, 42c.; no grade, 38c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 33c. Clover-seed, $4 65; choice, $4 75. Dressed Hogs, $5 50. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Clover-seed very weak at $8@$8 75. Timothy, $3 25@$3 50. Flax-seed, $2 10@$2 15. Petroleum dull; Refined, 18⅛c.@18¼c., for March; 19c.@19⅛c. for April; 19⅝c.@19¾c. for May; Crude, 13⅜c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Flour firm for good grades; others weak; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; State, Chicago, Indiana, Extra Family, $8 50@$9 75. Wheat strong for prime; Red, $1 94@$1 96; White, $2 10@$2 15. Rye steady at 85c. Corn firm; Yellow, 60c.@60½c.; White, 65c.; Mixed, 59½c.@61c. Oats dull; White, 49c.; Mixed, 47c.@48c. Whisky dull at 92c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 25.—Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and quiet. Corn dull; sales Western, 60c.; State, 58c. Barley quiet; Bay Quinte held at $1 10. Corn-meal—For Bolted, $1 30; for Unbolted, $1 25 ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middling, $23 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour dull at $7 50@$7 85. Wheat quiet at $1 65@$1 68. Corn quiet at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet at 79c.@80c. Oats quiet at 30c.@38c. Barley unchanged. Butter—Demand good, at full prices. Provisions quiet. Pork steady; held at $15 50; sales at $15 30. Lard firm; Steam, 7⅞c.@8c.; Kettle, 8⅛c.; held higher. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 8⅜c.@8⅜c. Whisky firm at 85c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—Wheat dull and stock accumulating. Rye dull; free offerings and no buyers. Corn in limited request and market easier; Round Yellow, 69c.; Western Mixed, 68c. Barley meets with favor, and choice samples of Canada command higher prices; sales, 7 cars Canada West, to arrive, on private terms. Oats dull at 48c.@54c. for Western and State.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 $1 21⅛. Oats firm and in fair demand at 26¾c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 36c. for No. 2 mixed. Rye in fair demand and higher at 66c. for No. 1 Spring. Barley firm at 85c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 13,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 7,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 94 bid, $1 96 asked; No. 1 White, $1 86@$1 87; Amber Michigan, $1 68. Corn steady at 42c. Oats in good demand at 34¾c. Clover Seed, $4 80@$4 90. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 52c. Rosin quiet; $2 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 25 for Lard; $4 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 75.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 62c.@63c. Oats easy at 45c.@46c. Pork dull and drooping at $16 25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull and drooping at 5⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders; 7⅜c.@8⅜c. for Sides. Bacon dull and drooping at 6⅛c.@7c. for Shoulders; 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for Sides.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 69; No. 2 Red, $1 63. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 40c. for No. 1. Petroleum in good demand at 16c. for car lots; 3c.@4c. higher for trade lots; 24½c.@25c. for legal test Ohio Oil.

# COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton in light demand; Good Ordinary, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.@18¼c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 2,528 bales; gross, 2,827 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,475 bales; to the Continent, 1,609 bales; sales, 600 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 214,230 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton steady; Middling, 18⅝c.@18¾c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 470 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 30,921 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 1,184 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,431 bales; sales, 711 bales; stock, 46,862 bales.

MOBILE, March 25.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 163 bales; exports, coastwise, 143 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 39,592 bales.

GALVESTON, March 25.—Cotton firmly held; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,077 bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 64,026 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 371 bales; sales, 280 bales.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 25—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞@92⅞ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £308,000. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅞.

PARIS, March 25—2 P. M.—Rentes, 55f. 70c.

Evening.—Rentes closed at 55f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d., Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales; sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans February and March at 9 9-16d.; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 24th inst. have been 26,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, including 4,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅜d.; and from the same ports, deliverable March, at 9⅛d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 39s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 61s.@61s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales, 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston February and March at 7 7-16d., and from the same ports March and April at 9 5-16d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 3,000 quarters, including 1,000 quarters American.

Evening—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 44s.@44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Petroleum, 41⅛f. for fine Pale American.

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—NEW-YORK, March 25.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, March 26: Nos. 20, 21, 24, 29½, 41, 43, 45, 46.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—62, Brown vs. Loud; 42, Johnson et al. vs. steam-tug U. S. Grant; 55, Grotam vs. bark New-York; 22, Ahrens vs. Miller; 20, Tompkins vs. steam-boat Syracuse; 23, Rees vs. schooner S. T. King; 24, Baker et al. vs. ship Chillian Wallah; 78, Nickerson vs. steam-tug Echo.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—998, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1822, Power vs. Purdy; 1178, Claflin et al. vs. Ball et al.; 240, Zerega et al. vs. Morgan; 438½, Towle vs. DeWitt; 992½, Christy et al. vs. Shultz; 2223, Spaulding et al. vs. Lowry; 2226, Bloss vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 2227, Van Ness vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 1112, Bloom et al. vs. Bennett et al.; 696, Claflin et al. vs. Lenbein; 886, Schonberg vs. Cheney; 960, Brannigan vs. Fox; 1122, Hanratty vs. Murray et al.; 1148, Mallory et al. vs. McMahon; 466, Bally et al. vs. Hoe et al.; 572½, Robinson vs. Gunn; 653, Green vs. Duncan; 730½, Watson vs. Babcock et al.; 832, Bradley vs. Kipp, Jr., et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—60, Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood et al.; 82, Russell vs. Smith et al.; 107, The People, &c., Lockwood vs. Green; 108, Roe vs. Green; 120, Worth vs. Bemus; 137, Livingston et al. vs. Winter et al.; 145, Jessup vs. Hobsfeld et al.; 148, Same vs. Same; 157, Boyce vs. Barnett; 169, In the Matter, &c., of Burnham et al.; 170, In the Matter, &c., of Williams; 171, Goodridge vs. Williams; 172, Colton et al. vs. Murray et al.; 173, Simmons vs. Wood et al.; 176, Oswego Brown Stone Quarry Company vs. Fitch; 180, In the Matter, &c., of Potter; 194, Montegriffe vs. Hopke et al.; 216, Collendar vs. Phelan, Executrix; 224, Siney vs. Buddensick et al.; 230, Earle et al. vs. Scott; 231, Siney vs. Buddensick et al.; 233, In the Matter of Doggett, Receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1540, Carnes vs. Platt et al.; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 314, Van Nosurand vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 2478, Marz vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2026, Romertze vs. The East River National Bank; 1298, Levy et al. vs. Jones et al.; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Insurance Company; 112, Schenck vs. Morris; 2420, Wilson vs. Wilson; 404, Jennings vs. Bane; 1552, Totans vs. Greenwold; 1594, Seddy, Administrator, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1680, Schenck vs. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 1936, Murphy vs. Smith; 1528, Coe vs. Cassidy; 1411, Patterson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 3103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1743, Draper vs. Daniel; 2003, Cole vs. Leatrade; 2006, Beckel vs. The East Tennessee Zinc Company; 1634, Dowell vs. Singer et al.; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Fire Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1699, Hunt et al. vs. Roberts; 2087, Braun vs. Bopp; 2021, Rathman vs. Rathman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1034, Herman vs. Mendelson; 2192, Blum vs. Strassner; 1304, The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Silberstein; 1460, Guteriets vs. Levy; 1490, Bereton vs. Alpin; 1578, Stewart vs. Wilkinson; 1644, Keeney vs. Hamulton; 1678, Aaron vs. Brennan; 1886, Gunn vs. Boek; 1867, Gibbs vs. Boek; 1491, Fischer vs. Gross; 1184, Bennett vs. Quick; 1016, Hanson vs. Garcia; 1776, Britton vs. Hodge; 1782, Ellis vs. Totter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1423, Cummings vs. Weinbold; 1485, Young vs. Coyle; 1073, Tennis vs. Matthews; 1651, Portner vs. Elsbach; 1749, Nixon vs. Brieknedel; 1779, Shattuck vs. McGrath; 1641, Ireland vs. Crozier; 1643, Crowley vs. Messer; 1191, Castleton vs. Blood; 1535, Marx vs. Tiseler; 1757, Zimmermann vs. Brenseil; 1757½, Gerranee vs. Church; 1785½, Thompson vs. Sheehan; 1787, Herman vs. Young; 1789, King vs. Wilson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Rowland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.——, Shumway vs. Solomon; 2010, Berling vs. Corwin; 1128, Norwood vs. Scheden; 1904, Salterthwaite vs. Hazard.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—Herman Goodstein, burglary and larceny; John Broome, burglary; Henry Thomas, forgery; John Smith, John McAuley, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Heggi, homicide; William D. Loomis, burglary and larceny, four cases; Francis F. Brady, Ernst Landeman, Henry Wilson, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Robert Watson, Patrick McGinty, Mary E. Carter, grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Before Judge Fancher.*

REFERRING ACTIONS—INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

In the action of Mott *vs.* Campbell et al., which is an action for damages by the plaintiff against his brokers for alleged tortious conversion of stocks, Mr. Justice Fancher, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, decided an important question of practice.

The defendant's answer denied the alleged conversion, and set up a counterclaim upon a balance of account on stock transactions between the parties, making clearly a long account within the decisions.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved for a compulsory reference under page 271 of the code.

Mr. Marbury, for the defendants, opposed the application, citing a case in the Court of Appeals, that, however complicated, an action in tort could not be referred.

Mr. Justice Fancher denied the motion, holding that the nature of an action was determined by the complaint and could not be varied by the answer and the complaint in the present action sounding in tort, nothing contained in the answer or counterclaim could change it to an action on contract or deprive the defendants of their constitutional right to a trial by jury.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 25.

*By Judge Fancher.*

Knoeppel *vs.* Bangs et al.; the motion to strike out the 5th section of the answer is denied.

Fry *vs.* Fry; the motion must be granted as to the 10th paragraph or section of the complaint, and as to the other sections denied.

Union Dime Savings Bank *vs.* Osley; (see memorandum of decision.)

Brody *vs.* Drew et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 25.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

Schaffner *vs.* Cook, (two cases;) order granted, and cause referred to Augustus R. McDonough, Esq., to hear and determine.

Dion *vs.* American Fire Detector Company; as to inspection of stock and transfer books, book of minutes, order granted; otherwise denied. (See memorandum with clerk.)

Estes *vs.* Burns; motion for new trial denied, with costs. (Vide memorandum with clerk.)

Friedman *vs.* Dewees; motion granted on payment of costs of order of 10th February, 1873, and $10 costs of this motion within five days. Judgment and execution to stand. Cause to go on calendar first Monday of April.

Bishop et al. *vs.* Empire Transportation Company; motion for nonsuit made. All papers submitted.

Crane *vs.* Robbins; orders granted.

Hilyer *vs.* Oxenham; defendant must deliver further bill of particulars of counter claim in twenty days, or be precluded from giving evidence on trial.

Oxenham *vs.* Hilyer et al.; plaintiff must give further bill of particulars within twenty days, or be precluded from giving evidence on trial.

Brower *vs.* Clark; application for discharge granted.

Allemania Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Prindle and another; order for judgment for plaintiff.

Groesbeck *vs.* Clute; default and order dismissing complaint set aside upon condition that plaintiff, within two days, pay costs and disbursements of trial, including trial fee of $30, and $10 costs of motion, and stipulating to try on first Monday of April next.

Hamilton et al. *vs.* Sledge; order that commission issue; no valid objection having been made to Tillyard, he is appointed commissioner to take testimony. (Vide Harris *vs.* Wilson, 2 Wend. 627, 3 John R. 251.)

Dodge et al. *vs.* Wales; order to arrest granted.

Barnes *vs.* Miner; motion denied, with costs.

Bauer *vs.* Althause; order granted.

Friedman *vs.* Dewees; order opening default.

Cleary *vs.* Donohue et al.; order for injunction granted.

Brown *vs.* Tincker et al.; order of reference.

Schirmerhorn *vs.* Bloss; motion denied, without costs.

Herrmann *vs.* Herrmann; order granted setting aside judgment of divorce.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Libby et al. *vs.* Pennie; order denying motion.

*By Judge Monell.*

Trasselli et al. *vs.* Allen, &c.; order directing further amendment of answer.

*By Chief-Justice Barbour.*

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company *vs.* James Purcell; judgment order settled: (see memoranda with clerk as to findings.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 25.

*By Judge Larremore.*

Seabury *vs.* Hirsch; judgment for plaintiff according to prayer of complaint.

*By Judge Joseph F. Daly.*

Monell *vs.* Higgins; order settled.

J. M. Davis as Receiver *vs.* Galpin; motion denied.

# THE HEGGI TRIAL.

### Testimony for the Defense—The Case to Close To-Day.

The trial of Frederick Heggi for the murder of Frederick J. Siegfried, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett.

Eliza Roch, a witness for the prosecution, who was absent on the previous day, was called and examined by Assistant District-Attorney Russell. Knew both Heggi and Siegfried. About ten days before Siegfried's death, Heggi asked herself and her husband if they had heard of Siegfried's death in Newark. They told him they had not.

Weeks W. Culver, counselor, was called by counsel for the defense, and testified that he had been employed by young Siegfried to contest the will of the deceased; Siegfried had not told him of his suspicions about the poisoning of his father two months after old Siegfried died. The first he heard of it was when he read of Heggi's arrest in the newspapers. Young Siegfried had conversed with him repeatedly on the subject of the will, but had never mentioned anything about the poisoning.

The prisoner, Frederick Heggi, was then put on the stand and testified that himself and the deceased had been boys together in Switzerland; came to this country a few years after Siegfried did. His first employment in this country had been obtained through deceased, and they had always been good friends and lived on intimate terms. Deceased and young Siegfried did not live on good terms. They quarreled because deceased had abandoned his wife. Had only seen young Siegfried in his father's saloon once. Deceased went to Newark to avoid the sheriff's officers; they were looking for him in consequence of a breach of promise suit brought by Caroline Miller. Witness did not accompany deceased. He received a letter from him a few days after, asking witness to go to Newark immediately; went there and found him after some difficulty. Deceased had two physicians attending him; one of them prescribed white wine, which witnessed administered. Never bought arsenic in his life; never gave, or caused to be given, arsenic or any other poison to any person. Went for Dr. Krebbiel when deceased was sick at his house. Had placed deceased in the best room in the house. Had not ordered young Siegfried's wife out of the coach in Newark.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney Russell: Was never accused of a burglary in Switzerland. Did not leave the country suddenly. Did not order Caroline Miller to leave Siegfried's house. Did not visit Siegfried every night. The will of the deceased was drawn up in Newark on 12th August, 1869. He had been told by deceased to get somebody to do some writing. Got Mr. Gomers. Did not know that deceased was going to make a will, and he was not in the room all the time while the writing was being done. He did not know that Siegfried had bequeathed him anything until the notary read the will to him; thanked deceased for his kindness; did not think deceased was going to die; deceased had told him he was going to Switzerland as soon as he sold his property; he found a mortgage for $5,000 after Siegfried's death; deceased had $2,500 deposited in the Savings Bank; did not know what had become of $798, the balance of $3,298 withdrawn by Siegfried from the Third-avenue Bank; when witness and deceased arrived from Newark it was late at night. Deceased asked to be allowed to remain at witness' house, and he was unable to get up next day. Witness did not give him any medicine; gave him milk. He presented the will at the Surrogate's office the day after Seigfried was buried. Deceased was nearly always intoxicated. He told witness that he would provide for his grandchild.

A number of witnesses were called, and testified to the prisoner's good character during a long period of years. It was also shown that deceased had frequently expressed his dissatisfaction with his son's conduct.

Elizabeth Stentir, who sat up with Siegfried before his death, testified that she had given him a red-brown medicine. He did not complain of thirst.

George Bossart testified that Heggi had shown him Siegfried's letter asking the prisoner to go to Newark.

Joseph Zahn testified that he had advised the deceased to go to Jersey.

This closed the testimony for the defense, and counsel will sum up this morning.

The Recorder having given the jury the usual caution, the court adjourned.

### A Deliberate Attempt at Suicide—Death Before the Poor-House.

About the 1st of February last, Julius Ende and his wife Julia, both natives of Germany, came from New-York to reside in the village of Jamaica, Long Island, and took up their abode in a small tenement in York-street. Ende succeeded in obtaining employment in the office of a German religious weekly newspaper as a compositor. Owing to certain unpleasantness with his fellow-workmen, he left the office and has since been idle, and for the greater portion of the intervening time they have been without food or fuel.

Finding no avenue of escape from his miserable condition excepting through the poor-house, he and his wife determined to commit suicide rather than become a burden upon the county. Accordingly on Monday evening they proceeded with the utmost deliberation to carry out their determination. Ende took his razor, and after sharpening it cut a terrible gash in his left arm, severing the main artery. He then cut his left leg near the ankle, severing an artery. Afterward it appears he handed the razor to his wife, who in her turn gashed her arm, severing an artery, and her left leg, near the ankle. Both then got into bed, believing that they would soon bleed to death.

Fortunately, one of the occupants of the house, who knew of their needy circumstances, happened to go to their apartments with some food, and was horrified upon opening the door to discover them lying in bed and the covering saturated with blood. An alarm was at once given, and in a few moments Dr. Wm. D. Wood was in attendance, and succeeded in stopping the flow of blood and sewing up the wounds—not, however, until so much blood had been lost as to leave their recovery a matter of much doubt. Yesterday they were somewhat improved, and with careful nursing and watching may possibly recover.

Ende is a man about forty-five years of age, of more than average intelligence, and has been in this country twenty-five years. At one time he owned and edited a paper in Washington, and was employed in the Government printing-office in that city. But misfortune seemed to follow him. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-eighth New-York State militia, and served three months—the full time for which the regiment was accepted by the Government. He afterward obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, with which regiment he served until the close of the war. The unfortunate couple have been married fifteen years, and have buried eight children.

### Adjournment of the Erie Investigation.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the alleged corruption and mismanagement of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company continued their inquiry yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The committee was formally organized with Mr. Babcock as chairman, and Mr. Albert Stickney was present to examine the expected witnesses; but none appearing up to 11 A. M., the committee went into executive session to hear the report of the progress made by the expert in the examination of the Erie books, &c. At the close of the executive session the committee took a recess until 1 P. M., when it was expected the witnesses would be present. At that hour the committee reassembled, but the witnesses not appearing, the committee, after waiting an hour, adjourned until Friday next, in order to allow the members an opportunity to return to Albany. It is expected that after their return to this City the committee will hold regular and continuous sessions until the investigation is closed.

### The Jersey City Board of Public Works.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works met yesterday, when a letter was read from D. S. Gregory, Sen., calling attention to the condition of the City finances. He stated that it would soon be necessary to make a new issue of bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, which would swell the bonded debt to $13,000,000. The treasury is empty, and the city owes one bank $100,000 borrowed to meet current expenses.

The matter was referred to a special committee.

# CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

Present—William Wade, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

The minutes of March 20 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That Eighty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

LAID OVER.

That Madison-avenue, from north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Eightieth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

That on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Bloomingdale-road to Grand Boulevard, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Sixth-avenue, from Houston-street to Fourteenth-street, (except between the rail tracks,) be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That the vacant lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in.

That Sixty-eighth-street between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be paved, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That street-lamps be lighted in Forty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That street-lamps be lighted in Forty-third-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That a sewer be built in One Hundredth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

That the sidewalk on south side of Forty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged.

That block bounded by Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be fenced in.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on south side of Fiftieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, be flagged.

That a sewer be built in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Riverside Park.

That Sixty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That street-lamps be lighted in Seventieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixtieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south-east corner of Hudson and Clarkson streets.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north-east corner of King and Varick streets.

That street-lamps be lighted in Tenth-avenue, from Sixtieth to Seventieth street.

That street lamps be lighted in Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

That street-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to the Tenth-avenue.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, Beyea—21.

That a sewer be built in Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

That a sewer be built in New-avenue, (between Eighth and Ninth avenues,) from One Hundredth to Manhattan-street.

That a sewer be built in Ninth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen, Kehoe, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers Beyea—19.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Brucks and Kelly—2.

That Sixty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Strack, Kreps, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, Beyea—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Keenan, Brucks, Kelly—4.

Adjourned until Monday next, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

### The Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its regular meeting yesterday, at the Cooper Union Building. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, there was a large attendance. Mr. John C. Jacobson read a paper on "The Utilization of City Wastes," and many matters of interest to farmers were discussed. For report of proceedings, see WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

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# MILITARY.


THE MEMBERS OF C COMPANY, TWENTY-second Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory in citizens' dress, white gloves, and usual badge of mourning, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 11½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late and well-beloved comrade, WM. R. BROADFIELD.

The Veteran Association and Honorary Members are invited to parade with the Company on this occasion. By order of

Lieut. CHARLES D. TOPPING, Commanding Company.

T. F. STEVENS, First Sergeant.


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# The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 26, 1873.


**Amusements This Evening.**

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. G. W. Havel, Miss Fanny Beane.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss J. Lee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD. Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM. Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ROBINSON HALL.—GRAND FAIR in Aid of the New-York Free Dispensary.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2. READINGS by Mr. J. M. Bellew.


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**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Mayor HAVEMEYER yesterday announced the School Commissioners under the new law, and in the list which we publish this morning will be found some of our best citizens. Of the present board, Dr. HOLLAND, Mr. BEARDSLEE, and Mr. JENKINS are retained, and among the new members are such gentlemen as Messrs. VERMILYE, HOE, WITTHAUS, FARR, and NEILSON. Our schools will be entirely safe in the hands of a board composed of such material as this, and the friends of popular education have reason to be gratified at this prompt and satisfactory discharge of a perplexing duty by the Mayor. The School Inspectors were also appointed yesterday, and while the list as a whole is creditable, we recognize some names which might have been omitted without detriment to the public service. As these officers, however, have only inferior functions, whatever mistakes may have been made in their selection cannot result in any serious injury.

Another lesson was given the lawless classes yesterday by Judge BRADY, in the sentence of ten years' imprisonment passed upon MARSHALL MAGRUDER, who, it will be remembered, deliberately shot an acquaintance with intent to kill. The celerity with which District-Attorney PHELPS is bringing our outlaws to trial, and the success which attends his efforts to secure their conviction, coupled with the severity with which they are treated by our judges, is a warning our ruffians should not neglect. They may as well make up their minds to keep the peace or emigrate to some locality where they will be more safe; for they now have good reason to fear that they are no longer to go unpunished in this City. If the people were to gain nothing else from the Reform movement, the strict enforcement of the penalties of the law upon transgressors which is now observable would be an ample reward.

When a paper has been ruined by a course of reckless and persistent slander, it might be imagined that its obvious policy was to try what effect a little truth and fairness would have upon its fortunes. The *Tribune*, however, evidently finds it impossible to forswear the habit of throwing dirt at its former friends, be they ever so blameless in character and reputation. It made, yesterday, a gross and unprovoked attack upon Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, insulting the intelligence of its readers as much as the object of its attacks, by insinuating that he belonged to the class of "men in whom the public have little confidence," and that as receiver of the insolvent Bull's Head Bank he might not improbably commit some "great wrong." If the present "managers" of the *Tribune* cannot afford to keep on hand a little honesty and decency, they might at least make a heroic effort to save the paper from relapsing into absolute idiocy.

A bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday which should speedily become a law. It provides that persons known to be professional criminals may be arrested at any time, whether accused of any specific offense or not, and if arrested at any place of public assemblage, where they might ply their trade, shall be deemed disorderly characters, and punished by imprisonment for three months, or required to give bonds for their good behavior for one year. Such a law as this may be liable to some abuse, but its good effect in enabling the police to have some means of ridding the street-cars of pick-pockets will excuse whatever individual hardships may possibly result from it. As introduced by Mr. C. G. CORNELL, the bill to secure this great benefit was applicable only to the City of New-York, but we are not surprised that it was received with such favor that it was made general in its terms. Honest people everywhere are getting tired of being wholly at the mercy of thieves.

**The Senate and the Charter.**

The New-York charter is now fairly before the State Senate for discussion and amendment. It is almost unnecessary to remind Senators of the grave responsibility which rests upon their treatment of the still unsatisfied demand of the City of New-York for a reformed system of government. Whether Senators like to be reminded of it or not, the fact remains that public opinion has come to regard their body as the chief obstructive to municipal reorganization in this City. Had the Police Board lobby been somewhat less potent in the Senate last year, we might have had a removal bill passed in default of a complete Reform charter. Had Senators been less afraid of TWEED than they appear to be, the City need not have submitted till now to the disgrace of retaining the Boss thief on the list of its legislators. Against the Senate's sins of omission the people do not forget to place its services in the removal of the corrupt judges. The Senate can make another very important contribution toward purifying a somewhat soiled record, by dealing in a spirit of fairness and enlightened statesmanship with the bill now before it to reorganize the local government of New-York.

In the form in which that bill has come from the Committee on Cities it satisfies no one, save a few unscrupulous adherents of the Republican Party, who hope to profit by a most discreditable juggle in regard to the exercise of the appointing power. The Republican Party cannot afford to be held responsible for the proper working of a scheme so transparently selfish, and so much at the mercy of the lowest kind of partisan intrigue. The machinery now embodied in section 27 of the charter may appear to those who framed it to be very ingenious, and several quidnuncs, who are allowed to speak for the party to the party's detriment, may represent that they have "fixed things" so that all the intriguers in the Legislature, the Common Council, and the party caucus can have their "rake" in the new distribution of local offices. To have any faith in the working of a machine so delicately adjusted, a man requires to be somewhat of a fool, as well as a knave. If, unhappily, our local government should be brought under the operation of such a plan, we shall certainly have the very reverse of reform, but we shall also have the satisfaction of seeing some very undignified squabbling over the spoils, and a lively interchange of recriminations among those who undertake to engineer the scheme.

The Republican Party of this City and State cannot afford to have its good name trailed in the dirt after such a fashion. The members of that party have probably a larger stake in the good government of the City than any other section of its tax-payers. Their interests are simply identical with those of the City itself, and they will be the first to repudiate any partisan trafficking in offices which ought to command some of the highest administrative talent and the most sterling principle which the City yields. The retention of the Board of Assistant Aldermen is simply a swindle upon the tax-payers, which they would very effectually resent at the first opportunity afforded them at the polls. Its retention on the sole ground that its President is necessary to make up an appointing board would be a deliberate apostasy from party pledges, and an outrage upon Republican principle. The Senate can find a short way out of the difficulty by restoring the appointing section to the form in which it stood when it came from the hands of the Republican Central Committee, omitting only the useless provision in case of a hopeless disagreement between the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. Public opinion may be safely trusted to avert any deadlock in the City Government, as fully as it may be trusted to emphatically condemn any provision in the charter specially contrived to benefit a few hungry office-seekers. Let the Senate remember that the Republican Party will forfeit its last chance of giving New-York a Reform Government, if it leaves us, after two years of struggle, with local departments crowded with Tammany office-holders. Let it remember, also, that it can lay the City of New-York under a debt of lasting gratitude, by legislating not with a view to the petty partisan schemes of the present, but with reference to the multiplied necessities of the future of the greatest community of the Western World. It must equally avoid the unpardonable blunder of cheating us out of any charter at all, or of giving us such a one as would be spurned by the honest men of all shades of political opinion.

**The Constitutional Amendments—Special Legislation.**

That our State has been a great sufferer for many years in its material interests and good repute, because of the great volume of its legislation, is a fact which cannot be disputed. Nearly all the jobbery in laws, and all the dangerous haste which has marked our legislation, is directly due to the fact that only a limited number of days can be had each year to pass an almost unlimited number of bills. A careful analysis shows that, during the last few years, less than twelve minutes can be devoted to the consideration and passage of each bill, and it is obvious that in this time it cannot receive the thorough scrutiny which is demanded for the public protection. During each session of the Legislature about 1,200 bills are reported from the committees, and, by a liberal calculation, the session has only 250 hours of actual work. These facts have led to the dangerous short-cuts in legislation which have come to be accepted as a matter of course, the principal of which are such devices as the "grinding committee" reporting a bill complete, and eluding the spirit of the Constitution by making a rapid mumbling of the title and enacting clause of a bill serve for the first and second readings which that instrument requires. More hurtful, however, than either of these is the expedient which has become common in Committee of the Whole of reporting progress on a bill, and asking leave to sit again, after one or two sections have been read, but, when getting into the House, disagreeing with the report, and ordering it at once to a third reading, which puts it upon its final passage without anybody having an opportunity to become acquainted with its contents.

All of these expedients are used as a consequence of the pressure of business, to save time, and it is therefore apparent that it is absolutely necessary, in order to restore purity to our legislation to materially reduce its volume. A means to this end is happily within our reach. The tendency of our legislation has been of late to special laws, instead of general enactments, and the evil has become so enormous that almost nine-tenths of the 3,500 laws passed during the four years prior to the present session of the Legislature were special in their character. The remedy, therefore, is to prohibit such legislation, and to this end, the Constitutional Commission has proposed an amendment to the Constitution which prohibits the Legislature from passing any private, local, or special bill in eighteen specified cases, as follows:

"Changing the names of persons.

Laying out, opening, altering, working, or discontinuing roads, highways, streets, or alleys, or for draining swamps, marshes, or other low lands.

Locating or changing county seats.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns or counties.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages, or changing or amending the charter of any village.

Providing for the election of members of boards of supervisors.

Selecting, drawing, summoning, or impaneling grand or petit juries.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.

The protection of game or fish.

Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Creating, increasing, decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Granting to any private corporation, association, or individual, any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

Providing for building bridges and chartering companies, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State."

These prohibitions, combined with the amendment requiring savings banks to be incorporated under a general law, and the proposed new article requiring a general law for the government of cities, would very largely reduce the volume of legislation, but it appears to us that they would not wholly cure the evil. The incorporation of societies has become a most prolific cause of legislation, and should be prohibited by a constitutional provision so imperative that it cannot be evaded, as there is no valid reason why these societies should not be organized under a general law. These cases would, perhaps, be covered by the concluding portion of the proposed amendment which provides that the Legislature shall pass general laws for the cases enumerated, and "for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws," were it not for the pernicious proviso contained in the words "in its judgment." We have such a provision in the Constitution now, and its effect has been to permit unlimited special legislation, as the fact that a special law is passed, is held to be a declaration that in the judgment of the Legislature a general law could not be made applicable. These words, therefore, should be expunged. It is not entirely clear that it would not be wise to except the large cities from the tenth provision, as the stringent election laws, often required to preserve the purity of the ballot-box in New-York and other great cities, would be unnecessary and vexatious in the rural districts.

With these few changes, the proposed amendment prohibiting special legislation should meet with general favor. By its adoption, there can be no doubt that the State would be at once relieved of all the odium that has lately been attached to its legislative department. If an example were needed to show the beneficial effect of these restrictions, the case of Illinois might be cited, where the Legislature passed about one thousand crude laws every session until special legislation was prohibited by the Constitution of 1870, and it is a remarkable fact that only fifty-six bills were passed in the first session after this provision took effect. The result of this amendment would be here, as it has been there, to elevate the character of the Legislature, to purify legislation, and by releasing legislators from the pressure of localities, secure for the general interests of the State that deliberate and enlightened attention without which its good name is placed in danger and its progress retarded.

**A New Era of Justice.**

It really seems as though the punishment of FOSTER was the beginning of a wholesome habit of enforcing the law against evil-doers. Since the execution which took place in the Tombs on Friday last, the two young ruffians who recently attacked the passengers on one of the street-cars, with drawn knives and a demand for their money or their lives, have been found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years each in the State Prison. On Monday, a highway robber, who had robbed a lady on the street eight days previously, received a similar sentence, and on the same day, Mrs. FANNY HYDE, the woman who killed her employer in Brooklyn a little more than a year ago, and who escaped conviction in consequence of the disagreement of the jury before whom she was tried, was rearrested and will be again brought to trial.

As THE TIMES remarked in connection with the hanging of FOSTER, the punishment of that wretched man will prove absolutely useless as a restraint upon the criminal classes, unless it should be followed by the unvarying punishment of such felons as should hereafter be found guilty. It is a fact well known by cunning criminal lawyers, that it is dangerous to permit a client accused of murder to be brought to trial at a time when public indignation has been excited by a series of failures to punish other murderers. Similarly, it is recognized that public sentiment is easily enlisted in favor of the escape of a murderer immediately after some particularly obnoxious felon has been hung. Now that FOSTER has been hung, the criminal lawyer, arguing from experience, will consider that the chances of escape for the next murderer who is tried have been increased. The spasmodic way in which our criminal laws have been enforced justifies this theory, and if we really intend to make murder a dangerous occupation, and to convert the death of FOSTER into a permanent argument against crime, courts and juries must beware of justifying by their conduct the theory that the punishment of one murderer warrants leniency toward others.

It is, therefore, peculiarly encouraging to note the almost unprecedented rigor with which the law has been enforced during the past few days against highway robbers and street-car banditti. It is also pleasant to find that murderers like the woman HYDE are reluctant to risk what has heretofore been the dull farce of a trial. This woman found it so easy, on the occasion of her former trial, to convince the majority of the jury, by the mere fact of her sex, that she was guilty of no offense in killing her employer, that she might naturally have been expected to await her second trial with a calm and unshaken confidence in the inevitable idiocy of the jurymen. She, however, became alarmed at the failure of all attempts to save the life of FOSTER, and, forfeiting her bail, sought safety in flight and concealment from the possibility that her sex might not always shield her from punishment. Let it once be fully understood that criminals are to be punished with relentless certainty and there will be an end to the daily murders and hourly robberies which have latterly given this City so unenviable a reputation. Punishment, however, must be the rule, and not the exception, or the law ceases to be a terror, and the occasional hanging of some friendless felon partakes rather of the character of fruitless vengeance than of wholesome and passionless justice.

**Taxation on Railroad Property in New-Jersey.**

The bill which lately passed the lower house of the New-Jersey Legislature to provide for a municipal tax on railroad property in Hudson County, is said to be so loosely drawn as to be sure to lead to endless litigations should it become law in its present form. It appears that by an act which went into operation in 1869, all the railroads running through the State are required to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent.; and the companies wish it to be understood that said act was accepted as a compromise, with the understanding that they were not to be bothered any further on the subject. Under this very satisfactory assurance, some of them went to work to accumulate millions of dollars' worth of real estate in districts where there was an object in having an exemption from county and municipal taxation. At Jersey City, three or four companies made such heavy purchases that the distribution of taxes very soon began to be unequal and oppressive. Last year the burdens became still greater, owing to "improvements" the necessity for which has not been popularly acknowledged. It was in consequence of the outcry raised through these causes that the bill to provide for a municipal tax on railroad property was introduced into the Assembly, and passed without having received the consideration its importance demanded.

A lawyer, having the public interest at heart, is understood to have prepared a bill that seems well calculated to settle this vexed question in a manner eminently just and fair. It proposes that the property of all the railroad companies in New-Jersey shall pay

"On the cost of their main stem of road-bed and track, not exceeding 100 feet in width, the buildings and grounds actually occupied for passenger and freight depots, and engine and car houses, and their appurtenances, and their tracks for loading, unloading, and supplying relays of cars, a State tax after such rate of taxation as may have heretofore been fixed by law, or in default thereof, after the rate of one-half of one per cent. on such cost. Second, upon such property aforesaid, and all real property by them as aforesaid occupied, used, and owned for the purposes of their road, or otherwise, such companies shall pay a county or municipal tax for the benefit of the counties, townships, and cities respectively, where the same is situated, after the said rate of one-half of one per cent. upon such cost thereof, and of all improvements thereon, not by way of repairs, now or hereafter to be made."

This bill provides further that companies expressing approval of it within a period of six months after it has become law, shall thereafter be liable to no further taxation.

With a measure of the nature of the foregoing, it is not very easy to find fault. Its passage would effectually get rid of the act of 1869, which the companies cling to so tenaciously, and it would, moreover, place railroad property upon an equal footing with the property of all other corporations. The time has long since passed when it was desirable to encourage railroad enterprises in New-Jersey by grants of land and exemption from taxation. Jersey City, it is true, has suffered more than other parts of the State from such liberality; but notwithstanding this fact, it would be well to have the bill at present in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee sent back to the House, and the bill from which we have made an extract substituted for it. The latter measure may require some alterations and amendments, so as to prevent possible litigations in future, although, as it now stands, it is a much more perfect instrument than any of its kind that has been brought before either House during the session.

**A Bold Burglary.**

It is only a few years since the notion began to gain ground that light was the best defense against thieves. Tradesmen who, up to that time, had felt secure from the midnight spoiler only when their shops had been converted into miniature fortresses, shut up in massive iron doors and shutters, fastened with complicated locks and bars and chains, and patrolled by vicilant watchmen, suddenly changed their tactics. Instead of fortifying their treasure, they sought safety in the apparent paradox of the completest exposure. They discarded doors and shutters, dismissed their watchmen, lit up their interiors behind their uncovered plate-glass fronts, and went tranquilly home to slumbers undisturbed by visions of the prowling burglar. The fashion soon became universal, so that now our streets of retail traffic lack little of being as bright by night as by day, and the long rows of gleaming but untenanted and lonely shops give the belated wayfarer, as he hurries by them, an impression as of some resurrected mercantile Pompeii.

The new device had many reasons in its favor. The old system had certainly proved inadequate. Watchmen, it was found, could be bribed, or even develop unexpectedly into full-fledged burglars themselves. No bolts and bars could withstand the fine saws and "jimmies" of the skillful "cracksman," who, fairly inside the defenses, could work quite at his ease. The doors and shutters, vainly meant to keep him out, then only served him by screening him from outside observation. Under the illuminated system, this security—the one on which the burglar most relies—was taken from him; and exposed to instant detection from the careless glance of a chance passer, or the searching inquiry of the recurrent patrolman, the hardest thief might well think the risk of capture outweighed the chances of plunder.

But this theory, in turn, received the rudest sort of a shock last Thursday evening. Mr. MCEWEN, who keeps a tailor's shop in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on Twenty-third-street, was a member of what we may call the Illuminati. On Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, he turned up his gas to its brightest blaze, and went home, his usual security enhanced by the fact that he had left locked up in his shop three especially querulous and suspicious dogs. Yet before 10 o'clock that night his stock had been "looted" to the extent of $3,000, under the very noses of a string of hackmen, who were attending, in the exercise of their calling, a lecture at the Hall. This fact, indeed, was made use of by the thieves to aid an enterprise which for audacity and success has hardly a parallel in the annals of thieving. They drove up in a carriage which remained in front of MCEWEN'S shop, unnoticed in the crowd of others, and, opening the door, walked boldly in, selected what goods they fancied, and drove leisurely off into the night and that mystery, where they are like to remain. The few people who noticed them fancied, from the boldness of their movements, that they must have some right to be there, and for the same reason the furious barking of the dogs attracted no attention. The animals, it would seem, were sagaciously tied up, so that the thieves had merely to keep out of reach while they leisurely made their selections.

Now, here is an occurrence which may almost make the advocates of the light-system despair. Nothing short of a mine, indeed, arranged so as to blow shop and thieves and all sky-high upon the first burglarious entrance, seems calculated to deter felonious enterprise of such audacity as this. But that safeguard, though complete, might be found a trifle expensive. Before our merchants are driven to adopt it, a little wholesome blowing up of the police seems to be in order. Such things ought not to happen in a city like this, or if they do, a week ought not to elapse before the thieves are in custody and the booty recovered.

**German Losses in the War.**

An official report, just published at Berlin, gives the first authoritative account of the losses of the German armies during the late war. The shortness of the struggle has led many to think those losses comparatively light; but, if brief, the Franco-German War was terribly severe, as the figures now before us conclusively show. Such, indeed, should logically be the tendency of modern warfare, since the tremendous power, range, and destructiveness of the weapons employed, and the facilities afforded by the railroad and telegraph for swiftly concentrating the maximum of a national force, combine to promote such an end. That end, too, may fairly be considered a beneficent one; since, if the loss to the actual combatants be no greater in a short war than in a long one, the expense and suffering borne by the nation at large will generally be diminished in the ratio of the brevity of the contest. France, it is true, suffered prodigiously in the late war, which was one of the shortest ever waged; but, in this case, it was decreed that France should endure highly exceptional misfortunes, and should learn a lesson, the profit of which she may, perhaps, expect to reap hereafter.

From the documents before us, we observe that the Third Prussian Corps, out of a total strength of 35,819, lost 12,000, of whom 500 were officers—a loss, that is to say, of more than 33 per cent. The First Bavarian, out of 34,820, lost 534 officers and 11,002 soldiers—also over 33 per cent. The Fifth Prussian Corps lost 298 officers and 8,664 men out of 35,311. The Royal Guard, out of 43,664, lost 377 officers and 9,678 men. An average loss of something like one man in three must be admitted to be very heavy. Most of the severe loss was inflicted in special engagements. Thus, the Third Corps lost 300 officers and 6,000 men at Vionville, and was called on the next day to fight at Gravelotte. The First Bavarian got its worst punishment at Bazeilles, at Villoreau, and at Vendôme—all within a week. The Royal Guard, it will be remembered, was assigned the terrible task of attacking the village of St. Privat, when it was held by Marshal CANROBERT with the French Sixth Corps. That attack cost Prussia 8,000 men. The Fifth Prussian Corps was most hurt at Wissembourg and Woërth, it having made the opening attack in both battles, which were within two days of each other. On official authority we find the entire loss, admitted on the German side, in the war, to have been 127,687, of whom 5,166 were officers, 88 surgeons, 12,208 subofficers, and 110,435 private soldiers. These figures may seem slight when compared with the tremendous slaughter of our own civil war; but, if the comparative duration of the two conflicts be considered, the Prussian record can hardly be accounted less formidable.

Two sets of statistics are given by the Berlin report that have particular interest as illustrating the character of the war. The first refers to the comparative losses in the different arms of the service, and shows that of infantry to have been 17.6 per cent. of the total; cavalry, 6.2 per cent.; artillery, 6.5 per cent.; engineers, 2.8 per cent.; train, 0.3 per cent. The highest proportion of loss among officers was neither among generals nor subalterns, but among "superior officers"—*i. e.*, majors and colonels, and foots up to 26.96 of the whole of these ranks engaged in the war. Subofficers (below lieutenants) and privates suffered only to the extent of 14.21 per cent.—a ratio which is certainly highly creditable to the German officers. The roll of killed and wounded for the great battles shows an aggregate of 20,577 for St. Privat, 14,820 for Vionville, 10,530 for Woërth, 9,033 for Sedan; Metz, 5,482; Strasburg, 889; and Paris during the siege, 11,563. We presume these figures can be depended upon as trustworthy; and as the first formal record of the German casualties during the war, they will be regarded with interest.

## MINOR TOPICS.

To garble quotations by reproducing them without their modifying context is a practice quite characteristic of the *Evening Post*. To credit one paper with the opinions of another, which it had quoted without any comment whatever, is another pleasing illustration of the *Post's* manner of telling the truth. It seems, however, that we do not understand the "mode of fighting" practiced by this remarkable journal. We confess that if we saw a man hauling about a wooden dummy cannon with infinite noise and bluster, shouting to people to "stand from under," and professing deadly designs upon somebody's "vitals," we should be disposed to recommend that person to the compassionate attention of his friends. This appears to us to be a pretty exact description of the kind of "fighting" done by the *Post* on the question of the New-York charter.

In the days of the Tammany Ring, the appointment of a receiver of the property of a bankrupt corporation was regarded as extinguishing the last hope of dividends among the luckless creditors. The creditors of the defunct Market Savings Bank have been more fortunate, and Mr. WORTH, the receiver of that swindling corporation, has won the confidence of every one interested in its affairs by the vigor and honesty with which he has fulfilled his duties. By his report, published yesterday, it appears that dividends amounting to thirty-eight per cent. have already been declared; that there is a fair prospect of yet another dividend, and that the President of the bank, WILLIAM H. VAN NAME, has been in Ludlow-street Jail since the 30th of January last. Mr. VAN NAME evidently prefers to remain in jail rather than to surrender any of the wealth which he amassed while President of the bank, and Mr. WORTH intimates that he will be fully gratified in his preference for imprisonment, so long as he refuses to disgorge.

The difficulty which seemed to be in the way of enacting a law for the regulation of freight and passenger traffic in Illinois that would stand the constitutional test, has, at last, been surmounted, by Mr. DONAHUE, a member of the Legislature, who has introduced a bill to provide that any railroad demanding an extortionate rate of compensation for the transportation of any freight, or making any unjust discrimination in its charges, shall, for the first offense, be subject to a fine of $5,000; for the second, $10,000; the third, $20,000; for the fourth, $50,000, and for each and every offense thereafter, $100,000. Furthermore, it gives a right of action for $1,000 to each person from whom extortionate rates may be demanded. The cause for this legislation, it will be remembered, arose through the unfairness of certain companies in charging as much per ton for freight sent ten miles, as for that sent twenty and thirty miles. If Mr. DONAHUE'S bill becomes law, and there is no reason to doubt it, the railroad companies will, for the first time, find it unprofitable to show resistance.

For several years past efforts have been made, at each session of the New-Jersey Legislature, to procure the passage of a law that would have the effect of raising the standard of education among druggists throughout the State, and thereby prevent the "mistakes" in the compounding of medicines which so often result in loss of life. During the present session a bill for the purpose named was introduced, and allowed to remain unconsidered for several weeks. It provided that each druggist should pass an examination, and have a certificate of competency from a board consisting of five pharmacists. The "pressure" brought to bear against the bill, naturally, has been very great, and no one seems surprised that it should have failed to pass, when it came to a vote, on Monday, although the necessity for such a law is pretty generally admitted.

The presence of doves kept for sale in the Jewish Temple was naturally regarded as an outrage upon the sanctity of that famous shrine. The Jewish dove-fanciers have, however, been outdone by the thrifty Floridian who uses the cellar of a church in a little Florida town as a safe and comfortable pen for his large stock of pigs. To this conduct the local newspaper objects, but only for the reason that the pigs squeal during service, and thus give occasion for scandal to the worldly-minded. Whether the pig-owner has any other object than the comfort of his pigs in view, we are not informed. Possibly he desires to recommend them to the notice of the congregation which frequents the church in question, and supposes that its members will be more ready to buy pigs of their own sect—so to speak—rather than outside pigs, reared by unreligious persons. In any event, he is certainly an ingenious and thrifty individual.

"Skilled talent" is clearly not in request at Albany this session. Its accredited journalistic exponent has been wailing dreadfully, of late, over the hard times. It seems, however, an opportunity for quite a little harvest if the Legislature would only muddle the charter sufficiently to leave a chance for buying up a few Assistant Aldermen. It is naturally extremely disgusted that THE TIMES fails to recognize the shining merits of this truly Democratic board. We might argue the question a little with our hungry friend, if we had the remotest idea what his spluttering was intended to express. Conundrums are not in our line, and while "a crop-eared knave" might sound very well in a Bowery melodrama, we have not the slightest notion of what may be its connection with the New-York charter. Can it be that the proprietor of the "Lobbyists' Own" has been dreaming of the days when "Croppies Lie Down" lashed his placid soul to frenzy, and is laboring under some horrible nightmare compounded of ancient reminiscences of the 12th of July?

## THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

**Railroad Trickery—The Capitol Removal—Final Adjournment.**

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

TRENTON, March 25.—The House Special Committee, to whom the General Railroad law was referred last week, announce that they will be able to report to-morrow. The committee claim to have discovered a number of defects in the law, but as it was carefully considered by a committee of the best men of the Senate, and amended so as to supply essential provisions omitted by the House, this sudden discovery by the committee of the latter body can only be attributed to a desire to defeat the bill under pretense of solicitude for its improvement. There is great indignation among the honest members of the Senate and House at the course of the Air-liners who compose the committee, and should they refuse to report the bill as it came from the Senate, or undertake to embarrass it by inconsruous amendments, they will hardly be able to escape a direct vote of censure. The editorial of to-day's TIMES on this general subject is approved by all here, including many prominent gentlemen, who really desire an efficient general law.

A communication was presented in the House to-day from the executor of Edward Kellog, of Elizabeth, offering the State a tract of land in Indian Park, 480 by 540 feet, as a site for the Capitol buildings, in the event that the seat of government shall be removed to that city. The prospect now is that the bill for this purpose will not be passed.

The Senate to-day concurred unanimously in the House resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday, April 4. Some of the members of the House are anxious to extend the session a fortnight longer, but they will not be able to rescind the resolution fixing the date as above.

There was an animated debate in the Senate to-day on the bill authorising the Common Pleas judges of Hudson County to appoint two Commissioners of Jurors. It was warmly opposed by Mr. Cutler, Democrat, and ably sustained by Mr. Stone, Republican, and was passed. The change in the mode of selecting jurors in that county is felt to be necessary to preserve the fountains of justice and protect the people from partisan juries and verdicts.

The Senate passed to-day the following among other bills: Appropriating $35,000 for the Soldiers' Home at Newark; repealing the act requiring notice of intended applications to the Legislature for corporate privileges to be advertised; for the protection of bridges in Essex, Hudson, and Bergen; supplement to Hoboken, legalizing certain improvements on Fifteenth-street in that city.

The House killed the bill for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, and passed that appropriating $35,000 in aid of the State Industrial School for Girls. The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of three persons to make a valuation of property throughout the State was rejected by a decided vote.

**Gov. Washburn's Fast-Day Proclamation.**

The proclamation of Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, appointing a day of fasting and prayer, reads as follows:

Two hundred and fifty years ago, this season, the authorities of our infant commonwealth first set apart a day of fasting and prayer, to the end that public recognition might be made of God's overruling power, and the historians of the time record that signal blessings followed the observance of the day. Conformably to the custom then originating, I request the people of Massachusetts thus to observe Thursday, the third day of April next, abstaining that day from their ordinary business and pleasure, and, assembling in their several places of worship, let them unitedly implore our Heavenly Father to spare us during the current year from fire, pestilence, and famine; to bless us abundantly in our industries, and in our efforts for the promotion of order and sobriety; to inspire us with a broader and more thoughtful charity, and keep our hearts from the sins of envy and malice; to uphold us in all honorable and virtuous purposes, and prosper our every endeavor for the diminution of vice and crime; to give us a deeper reverence for law, a noble regard for our liberties and obligations, and a higher appreciation of education and citizenship, and to enlivens us with such a sense of responsibility to the divine commandments, that we may walk uprightly before God, and more and more manifest the spirit which was in Christ.

**Prohibition in Maine—Decrease in Crime.**

*From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

We sometimes hear it said that there is more liquor drank now in Maine, under prohibition, than there was forty years ago under license. But every candid man knows better. Indeed a comparison of Maine to-day with license States shows that there are not one-fourth as many places in Maine where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage as there are in license States, and not one-eighth as much liquor sold per inhabitant. The last report of the Attorney-General of Maine shows ninety per cent. of our criminals are made by the liquor traffic, and gives us some interesting statistics of the decrease of crime in this State growing out of prohibition and its enforcement. During the year 1866 the prison, jail, and reform school received 901 criminals. The number sentenced in 1867 was 167; in 1867, 114; in 1868, 139; in 1870, 150; 1871, 133 and in 1873 only 106. Estimating the average of commitments for the seven years under review we find it 130. This result indicates the remarkable fact that the crime during the last year (1873, in which the reform movement has gone hand in hand with prohibition) is thirty-three per cent. less than the average of the last seven years. It should be noticed, moreover, that the number convicted and sentenced last year is fifty per cent. less than in 1866, and thirty-three per cent. less than in 1871. Of course no one will claim that our prohibitory laws are thoroughly enforced in all parts of the State, for that is impossible everywhere until the public sentiment of every locality shall have been brought up to the requisite standard.

**Boston, Hartford and Erie.**

BOSTON, March 25.—Judge Clark, of the United States Circuit Court, this morning listened to a petition presented by the assignees in bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, praying for instructions of the Court as to the sale of the equity of redemption, whether the property shall be sold as a whole or in parcels, and whether it shall be disposed of at public auction or at private sale. A full hearing was fixed for Tuesday, the 29th of April.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

"MARTA" AT THE ACADEMY.

"Marta" was done at the Academy of Music, last evening, the performance being given for the benefit of Miss Kellogg. Miss Kellogg's personation of *Lady Henrietta* is one with which the public has long been acquainted, and when the lady was heard in the rôle, for the first time this season, on Thursday last, we noted then the excellent impression of her correct, facile, and brilliant vocal execution in an exacting part. The impression was deepened by last night's work, on which, of course, special interest was bestowed by the fact that the performer was the *bénéficiaire*; and while applause was as usual lavished upon Miss Kellogg's singing, the appreciation of the public took, on this occasion, the more substantial shape of numberless offerings of flowers. The representation, it is further to be said, afforded an opportunity for the début of a new tenor, Signor Verati, who, we believe, is to delight suburban audiences in the future. Signor Verati is a middle-aged gentleman, with a strong voice having a tendency to headiness, and decidedly untrustworthy in the upper notes. A slight hoarseness from which he suffered yesterday prevented, however, the formation of a final opinion as to his resources. In style the artist was uneven; throughout the second act much of the phrasing was good, although Signor Verati is inclined to give so much significance to every word that he often loses sight of the charm wrought by the simple delivery of his bars; in the third act the singer hardly did justice to "M' appari," which became, at his hands, a declamatory adagio, without the effective termination. The remainder of the distribution has already been adverted to; Señorita Sanz approved herself a very fascinating *Nancy*, and rendered "Esser mesto" so well that she only escaped repeating it by the haste of the orchestra; M. Jamet was *Plunkett*, and Signor Fossati *Sir Tristan*. The season of opera at the Academy is now ended.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée and the opera bouffe troupe of which she has been the principal artist, are to give three performances of opera bouffe at the Academy of Music on the evenings of April 17, 18, and 19.

### Miscellaneous.

MR. BELLEW'S READING TO-DAY.

We once more remind our readers, and especially those of the gentler sex, that Mr. Bellew will read to-day at Steinway Hall. The entertainment, it should be observed, commences at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We append the programme:

"The Fire Worshipers"....................Moore
"The King of Brentford's Testimony".....Thackeray
"The Story of the Faithful Soul"....Adelaide Proctor
(By request.)
"Mr. Mantalini" (Nicholas Nickleby).........Dickens
Scenes from "Marino Faliero"...................Byron
"The Vulture"........................Robert Brough
"The Glove and the Lions".................Leigh Hunt
"The Charity Dinner"................Lichfield Mosely

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**Appointments by Mayor Havemeyer Under the New School Law.**

Under the provisions of the new School law, Mayor Havemeyer has appointed the following officers:

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1. Jacob D. Vermilye, President Merchants' National Bank, residence No. 258 Fourth-avenue.
2. Eugene Kelly, banker, residence No. 37 West Thirty-fourth-street.
3. John Crosby Brown, banker, residence No. 36 East Thirty-seventh-street.
4. Henry P. West, saddler, residence No. 155 Grand-street.
5. Robert Hoe, manufacturer, residence No. 111 East Sixteenth-street.
6. Rudolph A. Witthaus, residence No. 31 West Thirty-fourth-street.
7. James W. Farr, lawyer, residence No. 11 Horatio-street.
8. Andrew J. Matthewson, broker, residence No. 647 Hudson-street.
9. Wm. Dowd, merchant, residence No. 168 West Twenty-second-street.
10. Samuel P. Patterson, President of Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, residence No. 61 Third-street.
11. Albert Klamroth, agent, residence No. 64 St. Mark's-place.
12. James M. Halsted, Director of Equitable Life Insurance Company, residence No. 18 West Seventeenth-street.
13. Dr. Josiah G. Holland, editor and author, residence No. 46 Park-avenue.
14. Charles C. Lewis, manufacturer, residence No. 152 West Forty-seventh-street.
15. Wm. H. Neilson, banker, residence No. 142 Madison-avenue.
16. David Wetmore, iron merchant, residence No. 119 Lexington-avenue.
17. Albon P. Man, lawyer, residence No. 106 East Thirteenth-street.
18. Randolph W. Townsend, lawyer, residence No. 18 East Seventy-third-street.
19. Rufus G. Beardslee, lawyer, residence No. 47 West Fifty-fifth-street.
20. Edward O. Jenkins, publisher, residence No. 137 West Forty-fourth-street.
21. James Cushing, Jr., Secretary Security Savings Bank, residence No. 126 West Forty-fourth-street.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

First District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards—John Patten, No. 172 Greenwich-street; Thos. D. Johns, No. 27 Broadway; and John P. Huggins, not in Directory.

Second District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards—Henry Tice, No. 259 Henry-street; Dr. Alex. S. Hunter, No. 363 Broome-street, and John Hecker, No. 256 Rivington-street.

Third District, comprising the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards—James Kelly, No. 114 Goerck-street; W. H. Grey, No. 256 West Fourth-street; George H. Mackay, No. 356 West Twentieth-street.

Fourth District, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—Andrew Mills, No. 122 West Nineteenth-street; Harvey H. Woods, No. 185 Allen-street, and William W. Lyon, No. 112 Avenue C.

Fifth District, comprising the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards—James W. Gerard, No. 17 Gramercy Park, Alex. McL. Agnew, 24 East Twenty-first-street, and Elijah Kimball, 434 Fourth-avenue.

Sixth District, comprising the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—J. W. C. Leveridge, No. 57 West Thirty-sixth-street; B. B. Atterbury, No. 39 Park-avenue, and Dr. Mark Blumenthal, No. 211 West Thirty-fourth-street.

Seventh District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards—Hosea B. Perkins, Washington Heights; John F. Williams, No. 506 West Fifty-seventh-street, and Theodore Mierson, No. 257 East Forty-eighth-street.

**Mr. Fechter's New Theatre—Another Obstacle to His Opening the House.**

Ever since THE TIMES published the full details of Mr. Charles Fechter's preparations for opening his new theatre—the Lyceum—in Fourteenth-street, with the names of his company, frequent inquiry has been made as to the probable date of the initial night. As yet, the precise day has not been announced, although the work of preparation has rapidly progressed toward completion, in order that the season might commence as soon as possible. But it would now appear that in addition to the numerous difficulties already encountered by the lessee of the Lyceum, he has met with serious opposition of such a nature as may prevent his holding possession of the house. Mr. Wm. Butler Duncan holds a mortgage on the premises, and it is rumored that in consequence of some misunderstanding between him and Mr. Fechter, he on Monday night ejected all of the workmen employed in the theatre by Mr. Fechter, thus virtually taking personal possession of the establishment. If the statement is true, there is reason to fear that the opening night will be again postponed, so that the expectations of sanguine play-goers will be rendered more distant than ever. It is to be hoped that the proceedings of Mr. Duncan will not have this effect, though it is very doubtful. Precisely what the nature of the misunderstanding is could not be ascertained, though there appears to be every reason to believe that it was of a serious character.

**Women's Medical College—New Graduates.**

The commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College were held, last evening, at Steinway Hall. Mr. Samuel D. Willetts presided. The obligation was read to the graduates by Dr. Emily Blackwell, after which the chairman presented diplomas to the following ladies: Miss Emily H. Wells, Scranton, Penn.; Miss Alice L. Fox, Quincy, Ill.; Mrs. Ellen Leggett, Flushing, Long Island; Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Orange, N. J.; Miss Kate C. Woodhull, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Charlotte W. Ford. Miss Wells, for the best report of the medical clynics, received two volumes of *Nemeyer's Practice of Medicine*, and Mrs. S. E. Crocker, for the best report of the surgical and eye and ear clynics, was awarded a pocket-case of surgical instruments and an opthalmoscope. Miss M. E. Baldwin, for similar reports, was honorably mentioned. Hon. John R Brady delivered an address full of information regarding medical science and scientists, and replete with humorous anecdotes. Miss Wells read a comprehensive valedictory. G. W. Morgan relieved the intervals with selections on the organ.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A garden of acclimatization similar to those of Paris and London, is about to be established at Rome. A company has just been formed for the purpose.

The annual report of the Italian Post-office shows that the service produced in 1872 a sum of 21,066,000 lire, or an increase of 1,733,000 lire on the previous year.

The poet Alessandro Manzoni completed his eighty-eighth year on the 8th inst., having been born in 1785. He is in good health, and is engaged every day on his *History of the French Revolution*.

At the sale of the books of M. Ruggieri, the pyrotechnist, on March 11, at the Hôtel des Ventes, in Paris, the *Cérémonial du couronnement de Charles-Quint*, a unique copy, was knocked down for 40,000 francs.

A remarkable anniversary will be celebrated at Berlin on the 30th inst., namely, the fiftieth anniversary of Field-Marshal Wrangel's promotion to the rank of general. Count Wrangel got his lieutenancy on 15th October, 1798, and is still an active officer of the army.

The Direction of the Vienna police lately proceeded to take an estimate of the number of lodgings disposable in that city, with a view to the Universal Exhibition. Within the radius traversed there appear to be 3,120 houses available for that purpose, containing 8,979 rooms, and 3,498 cabinets, with 18,278 beds. In that number rooms in hotels are not included.

Expositions follow each other at the Palais de l'Industrie. The annual concours of the "Societe Hippique" will open the 1st of April in the large interior court, under the direction of the Marquis de Mornay. Ninety-four prizes or medals to the amount of 70,661 francs will be distributed among the exhibitors of the best horses. This concours will be accompanied by an exposition of carriages, harness, &c.

Sunday, March 9, was the anniversary of the death of Mazzini, and the democrats at Rome designed to commemorate the day by placing a laurel wreath on Mazzini's bust in the Hall of the Illustrious. Although the Syndic had granted permission for this demonstration, the police refused to allow the deputation to enter the building. High words were exchanged, and eventually military aid had to be called in to prevent a disturbance. The event caused strong excitement in the political clubs.

About a dozen buffaloes were recently brought to Paris from Turkey-in-Asia, and, after being slaughtered, were sold in the meat-market, realizing an average of seventeen sous a pound. This animal, remarks *Galignani's Messenger*, less tractable than the ox, which it resembles, is found wild in Asia, but is brought up in a domestic state in Italy, and led about with a rope attached to a ring passed through the nostrils. The milk of the female serves for making the Parmesan cheese. The flesh is hard and of a dark color, and has a musky flavor.

The cafés at Smyrna seem to be altogether in rather an uncomfortable condition. It was only the other day that the ill-fated Kivoto suddenly disappeared beneath the sea, and now, according to the Levant *Herald*, the adjoining café, the Aphroessa has followed the example of the Kivoto. On the 26th ult. the Aphroessa took its departure during a northerly gale. For about five minutes it was observed floating about like a raft, and then sank under water at about 100 yards from its original site. The destruction of the Aphroessa was fortunately unattended by any loss of life, the café having been closed by order of the police after the catastrophe which befell the Kivoto.

Field-Marshal Von Moltke, having been congratulated by a foreign officer, says the *Militär Wochenblatt*, on the skill with which he conducted the campaign of 1870-71, replied as follows: In order to execute a clever plan, you must have confidence in your troops, and these in their turn ought to preserve the same feeling toward their chief. One must have the conviction that our forces are equal to what we demand from them, and in that respect I can say with pride that ours have not deceived us. On the contrary, our army always surpassed our boldest hopes. On all sides mistakes are made; and therefore, in many respects, we must attribute our success in this memorable war to the fact that the French committed still more numerous and serious mistakes than we. The secret of our operations consisted chiefly in this—that, however defectively our plan might be arranged, and even in the most unfavorable circumstances, we knew that each of our corps d'armée would fight for at least twenty-four hours, and in that time one could always find means to repair any error, especially with the aid which our troops were ever ready to render each other.

"The collection of coins of the National Library at Paris," says the *Constitutionnel*, "after having been for some time closed, has been reopened to the public. Those purchased from M. de Saulcy, 3,000 in number, cannot be exhibited for some months. Moreover, a great number possessed by the establishment have never been taken out of the drawers and cupboards, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the public and of connoisseurs. In the first room, and in a special compartment, are found the objects discovered in 1653, in the tomb of Childeric: they had been placed, as is known, since 1852, in the Musée des Souverains of the Louvre. The pieces which form the hilt of the sword and the rings of the scabbard are now isolated, and scarcely produce any effect without the velvet sheath which connected them and composed an ensemble. Originally there were some bees among those objects, but now there is only one. There were a handful of them when these precious pieces were given to Louis XIV., and there were a dozen under the Restoration. After the robbery committed in the Cabinet of Antiquities in 1831, a few were recovered at Pont de la Tournelle, where the malefactors had thrown some of the stolen objects."

From the London correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian* we learn that a very fine collection of old books is to be sold in the course of the present season. It has been valued at something like £40,000, and includes rare illuminated manuscripts, large paper county histories, and other gems that will excite covetous desires in the heart of many a collector. Among them is a matchless copy, printed on vellum, of the Mazarin Bible, the first edition of the Scriptures, and supposed to be the first book issued from the press of Guttenburg, printed with movable type. With several other Bibles of great rarity is Coverdale's English translation, printed in 1535, a copy of which, with the title and first leaf in fac simile, was sold by auction twenty years ago for £365. Then comes a splendid manuscript of Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," the very copy which the poet handed to his royal patron King Henry V. There are innumerable works from the presses of Caxton, Pynson, and Wynkyn de Worde. The collection was formed at the beginning of the present century by Mr. Henry Perkins, whose descendant, Mr. Algernon Perkins, having lately died, the books are to be sold, and oddly enough, on the premises.

**A Remarkable Career.**

A correspondent at Beyrout writes to the *German Gazette* of Vienna:

I met to-day an old acquaintance, the camel driver, Sheikh Abdul, and he told me that his wife has died. Abdul's wife was no common woman. Her name was once known all through Europe. Sheikh Abdul is the ninth husband of Lady Ellenborough, whom I met for the first time about thirty years ago at Munich, just after she had eloped with Prince Schwarzenberg from the residence of her first husband. She then went to Italy, where, as she told me herself, she got married six times in succession. All these unions were dissolved after a short duration. In 1848 I met her at Athens, where she concluded an eighth marriage with the Greek Colonel, Count Theodoki—however, also only for a short time. Her affections were now bestowed on an old Palicar chieftain, for whom she built a beautiful house at Athens. When her latest marriage was again dissolved, she went to the Levant. During a journey from Beyrout to Damascus she got pleased with the camel driver, Sheikh Abdul, and selected him for her ninth husband. She was married to him after the Arab fashion, and accompanied him for a whole year on his journeys between Beyrout and Babylon, faithfully fulfilling her duties. She even milked the camels. When she had grown tired of the nomad life, she built for herself a charming palace at Damascus, where her latest husband, whenever he came to Damascus, found hospitality for some days. I had heard nothing of her since 1855, when I met her here dressed as an Arab woman, and, notwithstanding the wrinkles in her face, still beautiful. Soon after she won the lawsuit against her first husband, and with it a colossal fortune, which will probably go to her relatives in England, for she had no children as far as I know.

**Suicide of an Old Lady in Michigan.**

A curious coincidence in name and time is seen in the fact that, early on Friday morning last, the wife of Mr. Philip Goodrich was discovered to have committed suicide by hanging at her home in Comstock village, Mich. She was discovered by her son, who came down-stairs and, passing through the hall, found his mother, an old lady of sixty-three years, hanging suspended by a clothes-line, which was fastened to the banister. The domestic relations of the deceased were pleasant, and she was respected by all who knew her. Mr. Goodrich, her husband, was absent from home at the time. The local papers say he is one of the most well-to-do farmers in the township of Comstock, and well known throughout the county.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Minnesota Agricultural Society has decided to hold the State Fair in St. Paul the next three years.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate providing for the election of the State Treasurer on the second Tuesday of October every two years, and fixing his salary at $5,000 per annum, his bonds to be in the sum of $1,000,000.

Gen. George V. Rutherford, a political opponent, has written Gov. Dix a letter saying that, by his refusal to commute Foster's sentence, he has won that deep-toned undercurrent of applause, which expends not itself in clapping of hands.

The Boston *Transcript* says that "it is very proper that Janauschek should perform in a Jewish play on the night of the Jewish Sabbath." The *Transcript's* idea of propriety must seem to the average New-England mind to be very peculiar.

At the suggestion of the Commissioners of New-Jersey and Delaware the Legislature of the latter State has adopted a joint resolution suspending the operation of the Fishery law until the 1st of January next. And now New-Jersey is asked to do the same.

A call has been issued for an Indiana State Temperance Convention in Indianapolis, April 2. It will be continued two days, and churches, Sunday-schools, lodges, divisions, alliances, and individual temperance men and women, are requested to be present.

The St. Louis *Republican* is astonished and grieved by the large representation of Germans in the late Republican City Convention, and ascribes it to blunders on the part of so-called Democratic leaders, and the lassitude and indifference of so-called Liberal leaders.

Gov. Dix's letter, giving his reasons for refusing to commute Foster's sentence, has been very widely published and commended. The Chicago *Journal* says that it should be carefully read and duly pondered by every Governor and every Supreme Court Judge in the United States.

While a clergyman in Atlanta, Ga., was extolling the excellence of charity on Sunday evening of last week, an unknown man suddenly arose from his seat, walked to the pulpit, and laid a roll of greenbacks beside the Bible. After the services he again went to the pulpit, shook hands with the clergyman, and departed, without having uttered a word.

A nice old man bought a house at auction in East Taunton, Mass., the other day, and then astonished a newly-married young man, to whom he was an utter stranger, by making him a present of it. The newly-married young man thought it was a joke, until his wife was summoned, and revealed to him that the nice old man was her uncle, just from California, &c.

The total vote for Congressmen in New-Hampshire is thus stated: First District, Small, Republican, 12,096; Hibbard, Democrat, 11,723; scattering, 440; Small's plurality, 373. Second District, Pike, 10,794; Bell, 10,786; scattering, 299; Pike's plurality, 8. Third District, Griffin, 10,295; Parker, 10,605; scattering, 375; Parker's plurality, 310. The Democrats claim the election of Bell in the Second District by a few votes, and the official count will be necessary to decide it.

An Italian shoe-maker, Vincenzo Castrionoro by name, has been brutally murdered in Richmond, Va. He had agreed to half-sole a pair of shoes for Guiseppe Simione, another Italian, for sixty cents, but after they were done Simione refused to pay more than twenty-five cents. Castrionoro became angry, seized his knife, stooped down, and was in the act of cutting the soles off the shoes, when Simione struck him twice on the back of the head with a piece of fire-wood, inflicting fatal injuries.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the general prospects for the yield of the fruit crop of 1873 in California are good, so far as circumstances permit the formation of an opinion at this time. The orchards generally are in good condition, and are rather backward in budding, so that there is less than usual danger of frost. In several districts the almond buds, and in the Sacramento Valley the apricots, have been severely bitten, and the apricot crop will probably be short. The critical period for the grapes does not begin till the middle of April, and it lasts a little more than a month. Most of the vineyardists have finished their pruning.

**A Royal Marriage.**

The coming marriage of the young Archduchess Gisèle, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, says the London *Globe*, naturally makes her at present the theme of every tongue in South Germany. The accomplished Princess has only reached her seventeenth year. The "happy man," Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, is ten years older. Princess Gisèle is tall and slight, with eyes as blue as the empyrean, and the haughty expression of face that characterizes her mother and her aunt, the Duchess d'Alençon. She has a good soprano voice, and inherits the musical talents of Francis Joseph in an eminent degree. It may be mentioned that he is a distinguished violinist, and that his musical tastes are of a superior order. From her mother, the beautiful but capricious Empress Elizabeth, she seems to have inherited her talents in graceful horsemanship, in which accomplishment she is second to no one in the Empire or perhaps out of it. So anxious was the Empress on this head that she undertook the entire training of the Princess in horsemanship, and she has succeeded in her task admirably. The trousseau and wedding presents are at present laid out solemnly for exhibition in Vienna, and naturally draw immense crowds. Besides the numberless costly laces and magnificent shawls and dresses, a complete toilet-table, in silver, is admired for its exquisite design. There is also a prayer-book painted in vellum in the style of the fifteenth century, and a fan set with precious stones, which has been painted by Lebrun. The Grand Duchess Alice of Tuscany, has given the bride a set of antique cameos of great value, and the Countess of Chambord, who is related to the bride and bridegroom, has added to the collection a costly knot of pearls and diamonds. The event will be one of much éclat, and the Viennese very naturally are on the tiptoe of expectation. By contrast the fate of Princess Gisèle is, on the whole, a happy one, as latterly crowned heads and heirs apparent to the throne have had less pleasant things to think of than marrying and giving in marriage.

**Personal.**

Col. F. A. Bee, of California; Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; Hon. T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; O. N. Cutter, of Rockland County, and Judge A. H. Tracy, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Col. J. B. Symmers, of the United States Army, and Hon. J. J. Austin, of Albany, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman William Whiting, of Massachusetts, and Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

John P. Bigelow, Chief of Loan Division, Washington; Lewis Rathbone, of Albany, and Gen. George Thorn, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

State Senator William T. Hamilton, of Maryland; Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Cook, of the United States Army, and Gen. T. J. McKaig, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

**Civil Service Examinations at the Custom-House.**

A civil service examination was held, yesterday, in the New-York Custom-house, for the position of weigher, salary $2,500. Nine applicants were examined, but the result has not yet been announced. Another civil service examination will be held on Monday next, to fill twelve vacancies existing in different departments. A large number of applications have already been received.

**The Atlantic Mail Steam-Ship Company.**

The Atlantic Mail steam-ship Crescent City was sold at auction, yesterday, at Pier No. 4 North River. There was a good attendance of bidders present, and the competition was lively. The bids opened at $25,000, and were run up until $60,000 was reached, when W. H. Starbuck was declared the purchaser. Mr. Starbuck purchased the other steamers of the broken-down line, the Morro Castle and Columbia.

**Opening of the Hudson.**

Hudson River navigation is now open to Newburg and Fishkill. The first barge trips of the season were undertaken yesterday by the barges Charles Spear and Susquehanna, the former leaving this City at 5½ P. M., and the latter leaving Newburg at the same hour.

# HANGED BY A MOB.

## The Murderer of a Woman Lynched—The Doomed Wretch Makes His Will Under the Fatal Tree.

*Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.*

SALINAS, Monterey County, Cal., March 17, 1873.

No event that has ever occurred in this valley has created so intense an excitement as the shocking murder of Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, at her house, near Watsonville, by Matt Tarpey. Tarpey holds considerable property here, but, on account of his character and habits, has always been more feared than respected. In person he is short, stout, of fair complexion, and is about forty-eight years old. He is Irish by birth. He is a man with fierce and ungovernable temper.

In 1854 he was accused of murdering an old man in Santa Cruz, and then only escaped the stern justice of a vigilance committee through the efforts of one man. He is likewise credited with having been the ring leader in many mobs which wreaked vengeance upon Indians, Spaniards, and others who had committed murder. In all such cases he was the very first to advocate Lynch law, and always the prime mover in executing it. He always went armed, even when in prosecution of his every-day work. Sometimes he carried one revolver, and sometimes two. To his friends he was liberal and even generous. To his family he was kind and attentive, giving his children, three in number, all the advantages of education his condition would allow.

His victim, Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, came to Watsonville nearly two years ago, from San Francisco with her husband. The family bought some land of Tarpey and settled upon it, and with the exception of one or two disputes about the purchase with Tarpey, they have had no difficulty. Mr. Nicholson is a carriage-maker by trade, and is now working in San Francisco. Mrs. Nicholsen was about thirty-two years of age, tall, slender, and very stylish in appearance. She was well educated, of a most amiable disposition, and enjoyed the highest respect of the community. She had no children, but lived on the place with a boy about eighteen years of age. The farm is about seven miles from Watsonville. Tarpey had some land adjoining it and this was the cause of the trouble. Tarpey alleged that the Nicholsons were backward in paying the interest of the purchase money, and has been trying for a long time to regain possession. Not long ago Tarpey moved an old frame house across his line on to the land of the Nicholsons, and built a fence around, and rented the house with all the Nicholson land to a German named Peterson, intending thereby to freeze out Mrs. Nicholson from her house, a quarter of a mile away. The lady heard of this the first part of last week, and, her husband being away, she rode into town and consulted J. A. Barham, a lawyer there, as to what she should do. He told her that she held the deed and that she could not be put out of possession of the property without legal process, and that if Tarpey had moved a house on her land she had a right to take possession of it. Acting on this advice the plucky woman went home. The next day, Thursday, she moved a few things into the house, sent for a young man named O'Neill, whom she knew, and with the boy who helped her on the farm, took possession of it.

They had hardly got into the house on Thursday morning before Peterson, the German to whom Tarpey had leased the premises, came riding into the yard, and, to his surprise, found the premises occupied. He demanded possession, but the lady, with a bold front, told him she was in possession, and he could not come in; if he had any grievance he must go to Mr. Tarpey. The German, not wishing to have any trouble, rode off and went into town, and told Tarpey what had happened. That evening Tarpey buckled on a six-shooter, took his Henry rifle, and started for Mrs. Nicholson's place. On the way he stopped and borrowed a double-barreled shot-gun. He got to the place about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, and bivouacked on his own land, but near the roadside. The place he selected was behind a large oak tree. Here he intrenched himself behind a huge log that lay on the ground, digging a hole in the ground to sink his feet, so that the log completely obscured his body. Sitting there in his fortification in the middle of the night, Tarpey probably thought it would be a good thing to stir up the occupants of the house anyhow. So he picked up the Henry rifle and fired six or seven shots right into the house in rapid succession. Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. O'Neill and the boy rushed out of bed and out of doors in a terrible fright, and made for their own house, a quarter of a mile away. They knew what the trouble was, knew that Tarpey had come to drive them out, and as they had no arms, they retreated. Having performed this gallant deed Tarpey sat quietly in his barricade until daylight.

THE CRUEL MURDER.

Next morning about 6 o'clock Mrs. Nicholson got breakfast in her own house, and after breakfast she said to O'Neill, "Let me go up to the other house and see where Tarpey's bullets struck, and get our things. After that I will go into town and see if we can't punish him for firing into a house that way." Accordingly the two, with the boy, started up the road, without the slightest apprehension that Tarpey was in the neighborhood. They had no arms, and had not the slightest apprehension of danger. When within about thirty yards of the house Tarpey suddenly rose up from his ambush and stepped out into the roadway, gun in hand. Mrs. Nicholson gave a start and grasped Mr. O'Neill's arm, but recovering herself she said, "Good morning, Mr. Tarpey." The villain's only reply was, "Now, you ——, I've got you," and raising the shot-gun he pulled the trigger. The cap snapped. Seeing this the poor woman screamed, "For God's sake, Mr. Tarpey, take the whole thing, but do not murder me." But Tarpey took aim again and the cap snapped. The terrified woman seized hold of Mr. O'Neill and said, "Come, let us run; he'll kill us both." She turned to run, but as she did so the heartless brute took aim again, and Mrs. Nicholson fell dead, uttering but one piercing shriek. Nine bullets had penetrated her back, one of them going straight through the heart. O'Neill went toward the prostrate woman to pick her up, but had advanced only a few steps, when the boy shouted: "Look out! he is going to shoot you." To save himself O'Neill fled and a shot sped after him, but did not take effect. Tarpey then turned to the boy and said, "Look out; I'm going to shoot you, too." But the lad took to his heels, and Tarpey did not fire. Mrs. Nicholson lay dead on the spot where she had fallen, and Tarpey approached her to finish his work if anything remained to do.

He carried the muzzle of his gun pointed toward her, and by his own account he brushed her hair back and scrutinized her face. The appearance of her eyes told him that she was dead. He left the body of his victim lying there in the roadway, went back to his ambush, and got his Henry rifle (he used the shot-gun to commit the murder) and started on foot toward Watsonville. On the way he began to realize what he had done, and thinking he could make it appear that the shooting of the woman was accidental, he resolved to give himself up to justice. He stopped at the house of Joseph Fillizer, who, Tarpey supposed, was a constable, he having held that office once, and said that he had accidentally shot a woman down the road, and wanted to be taken to a justice of the peace. Fillizer knew Tarpey well, and laughed at the idea. Tarpey insisted that it was so. Fillizer then told him that he was not a constable, but that Schade, who lived a few yards further on, and who was then in sight at work in his field, was a constable.

To Schade, therefore, Tarpey went and told the same story. Schade received his surrender, but did not take his arms from him, though Tarpey promised to leave them behind when they got to his own house in Watsonville together. When they got there Tarpey dressed himself and got breakfast, and then buckling on his revolver started out into the street swaggering about and explaining the matter to such friends as he met. He went into a barber's shop, got shaved, and then Mr. Schade came and announced that he was ready to take him to Salinas City. They went to a livery-stable, got a team and started—Tarpey with his revolver still buckled to him. Before they left town Mr. Schade got a little nervous, and told Tarpey they might have trouble on the road, and he therefore proposed that they drive around to Tarpey's house and get the Henry rifle. This they did, and thus armed and equipped they started. Meantime the news of the tragedy spread like wildfire. Tarpey's version of the matter was not believed at all.

THE MURDERER LYNCHED.

A party of citizens went out and found Mrs. Nicholson's body and brought it into town, and at this public indignation ran up to the highest pitch. There was the wildest excitement everywhere. Mrs. Nicholson was a lady so highly respected, and her assassin was so universally despised and feared, that the unanimous sentiment of the community was in favor of speedy justice. Word was telegraphed to Sheriff Wasson, at this place, that Tarpey was on his way, and the Sheriff went out to meet him. The parties met a few miles from here, and the Sheriff relieved Mr. Schade of the custody of the murderer, at the same time requiring him to give up his arms. When they got there it was found necessary to take Tarpey to Monterey, there being no jail here of sufficient security to prevent his breaking out or a mob breaking in. But before taking him there, Sheriff Wasson, like the accommodating soul that he seems to be, graciously permitted the assassin to march around the town, swaggering into the bar-rooms and telling his story. He even made a public speech describing the deed, and endeavoring to do his utmost to convince his hearers that the shooting of the woman was accidental. On Saturday morning he was committed to the Monterey Jail to await examination. A Coroner's jury was called on Saturday, and the two witnesses—O'Neill and the boy—told the story of the murder as I have related it. But trouble was brewing very fast. As I have said, the wildest excitement was felt everywhere over the dastardly crime. From miles around came dispatches urging the citizens to prompt action in administering justice. Of course this meant Lynch law, and nobody attempted to deny it. On Saturday night the whole population of Watsonville turned out in mass-meeting to express their sorrow for the victim, and to denounce the murderer. The night was one of great excitement, and long before daylight on Sunday dozens of persons were on their way to Salinas with an ill-defined, but still a fixed, purpose of doing something desperate.

Yesterday the funeral of the victim took place from the church in Watsonville. An immense concourse was present. An old gray-haired gentleman, named Slankard, made a speech, in which he said he had known Mrs. Nicholson for many years, and he knew her to be a noble woman. "Gentlemen," he said, and this to the best people in Watsonville, too, "if you permit this murderer to go unhanged twenty four hours longer you are all cowards." This speech had its effect. There was but little talk, but a quiet look of determination settled itself upon the faces of the people. Last night the men, many of them the most prominent citizens of Watsonville, began to leave town in twos and threes and little parties of half a dozen. To all inquiries the men only replied that they were going over to Salinas to assist the Sheriff in guarding Tarpey from the vengeance of the mob. This was, of course, understood in its opposite sense, but not a voice was raised in opposition. A hundred or more went over last night to Monterey. They took with them a warrant issued by Judge Breen of this place, directing the Sheriff to bring the prisoner to Salinas to-day in order that his examination might go on. This crowd told the Judge that they would see that the prisoner was brought here in safety, and would aid the Sheriff in defending his life. Early this morning, however, when it became manifest that it was the quiet determination of the masses to string up Tarpey without form of trial, Judge Breen telegraphed Sheriff Wasson to keep the assassin in Monterey. Meanwhile the first crowd had arrived in Monterey, and this morning about 9 o'clock they waited upon Sheriff Wasson with the warrant, and demanded that he bring the prisoner to Salinas for trial at once. The Sheriff did not want to obey the warrant, for he knew what the design probably was, and he tried to put the crowd off, but the excitement in Monterey ran higher and higher. The crowd of 100 increased to 200 in two hours. By 3 o'clock to-day it had increased to 400 by the accession of a very large additional party from Salinas, among them Mr. Nicholson, the husband of the murdered woman. And all this mob were hounding the poor Sheriff to start with Tarpey at once for Salinas, and if he apprehended danger they would protect him. At last the Sheriff went into the telegraph office and got Judge Breen's dispatch, which he read to the crowd. This was the signal. A dozen men stepped out, and with the remark, "Sheriff, we are sorry to have to resort to violence," they seized him, bound him hand and foot, and carried him into a store adjoining the telegraph office. There they laid him down, and then the work began. The following dispatch was sent to Salinas, where it was received with intense interest:

MONTEREY, March 17, 1873.

*To the Public of Salinas City:* Wasson is bound hand and foot. Look out! (NO SIGNATURE.)

The crowd went very quietly about their work; there was no noise, no confusion. About fifty men did all the work; the others completely surrounded them, to keep them from being interfered with. Sledge-hammers were procured, a wagon and rope prepared, and then the assemblage made for the jail, a few hundred yards distant. A few vigorous blows on the outer door, and the lock gave way. To the ruffian within the sounds must have been horrible. When the door was opened but very few of the crowd were permitted to enter. Those made straight for Tarpey's cell, and told him to get ready to go to Salinas. Tarpey knew what this meant and straightway his craven soul gave way, and he begged piteously for his life on his knees. He implored them, for the sake of his wife and children, and because of his wicked, sinful life and his want of preparation for death, to spare him, and let his case go to the Courts. He protested that he had shot the woman accidentally, but the hard countenances of his executioners never relaxed or softened. "Come, Tarpey, get ready to go to Salinas City," was all they said, and then, while they were bidding him to prepare, the poor wretch began to pray. He prayed in a loud voice, confessing his sins, calling on all the saints in the calendar and the Holy Virgin to protect him. This scene lasted several minutes, but finally Tarpey was told that they had no time to waste if they were going to Salinas before night. Half fainting, and more dead than alive, Tarpey was picked up and carried to the wagon. A pine box and a long hemp rope lay in the bottom, in full view of the doomed man. The crowd formed in procession, in buggies and on horseback, and started for Salinas. After the prisoner was taken from the jail, Sheriff Wasson was released and told that he might accompany the party or not, as he chose. He did not do so.

The wagon with Tarpey was, of course, closely guarded to protect the prisoner from the mob. Fully 580 people followed, including Tarpey's mother, sister, and brother-in-law, and Mr. Nicholson. The former did not seem to realize the state of things; they learned it, however, before long, and started back to town in horror. Three miles out of town, just at a time when Tarpey, perhaps, began to indulge a hope that after all they did not mean to hang him, the wagon drove under a pine tree on a little knoll, and the leaders of the procession called a halt. One of them acted as spokesman. He told Tarpey that he had committed a horrible murder, and that it was the unanimous sentiment of the community that he should suffer punishment for it at once. For that purpose, therefore, he had been brought there, and he would be given half an hour in which to arrange his worldly affairs and prepare himself for death.

Tarpey again went on his knees, and in agonized tones begged for his life; but he was cut short with the stern announcement that he had but thirty minutes to live, and he had better make his preparations. He then seemed to grow firmer, and asked if he might make a will. From the crowd a lawyer came up and wrote out a brief will. In it Tarpey bequeathed $1,000 to Nicholson, the husband of the murdered woman, his gold watch and chain to a friend, M. V. McGarvey, and all the rest of his property, some $40,000, to his wife and children. This work done, Tarpey began to pray, and never ceased to protest his innocence of intentional murder until the minute arrived, when the leader told him that his time had come. He only said, "Well, I'm ready, but you are committing murder." Tarpey then sank on his knees and prayed while the rope was being adjusted.

He was then told to stand up on the top of a box in the rear of the wagon. He did so. The rope was made fast and the wagon was driven suddenly out from under him, leaving the poor wretch swinging in mid-air. There was no fall, so his neck was not broken, and death resulted from strangulation. His struggles were terrible while they lasted, but at the end of ten minutes the body hung motionless, and he was pronounced dead. The crowd slowly and quietly dispersed in all directions, leaving the body to the friends. The whole affair passed off quietly and as decently as such a thing could be done. There was no noise, no unseemly behavior, and the only thing that occurred out of the way was a request that Nicholson made—that he might be allowed to dispose of Tarpey with his own hands. His request was, of course, denied. To-night the town is full of strangers, many of whom had a hand in the affair, but all deny any knowledge of it. The excitement has entirely ceased, and nobody can be found willing to talk on the subject. They only say, "Tarpey has been punished, and that is the end of the whole matter."

**Town Elections in Westchester County.**

The result of the elections in Westchester County for town officers, yesterday, was ascertained only to a limited extent last evening, the counting of the votes not being completed in time to transmit the returns by telegraph.

The following table gives the names of the members of the old Board of Supervisors, and the new ones as far as known; together with the political complexion of the respective members, old and new:

| Towns. | Members of 1872. | Members of 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Bedford | L. F. Pelton, R. | Moses W. Fish, R. |
| Cortlandt | C. S. Brown, D. | C. S. Brown, D.* |
| East Chester | W. P. Esterbrook, R. | |
| Greenburg | A. O. Wilsea, D. | A. O. Wilsea, D.† |
| Harrison | E. Willetts, D. | E. Willetts, D.† |
| Kingsbridge | | A. D. Ewen, D. |
| Lewisboro | Daniel Hunt, R. | Daniel Hunt, R.† |
| Mamaroneck | C. H. Birney, R. | |
| Morrisania | John Hopkins, D. | Wm. Cauldwell, D. |
| Mt. Pleasant | Joseph Legget, D. | Joseph Leggett, D. |
| New-Castle | F. M. Carpen'r, L.R. | R. G. Haviland, R. |
| New-Rochelle | G. W. Davids, D. | G. W. Davids, D.† |
| North Castle | Jas. Hopkins, R. | Jas. Hopkins, R. |
| North Salem | Odle Close, R. | Odle Close, R.† |
| Ossining | G. B. Hubbell, R. | John Hoag, D. |
| Pelham | B. Hegeman, D. | B. Hegeman, D. |
| Poundridge | S. Taylor,‡ R. | |
| Rye | A. Wight, Jr., R. | |
| Scarsdale | Francis Secor, D. | Francis Secor,† D. |
| Somers | S. Brown, Jr., L.R. | S. Brown, Jr., L. R. |
| West Chester | Hugh Lunny, D. | |
| West Farms | C. Bathgate, Ind. | |
| White Plains | E. G. Sutherland, D. | E. G. Sutherland, D. |
| Yonkers | C. R. Dusenberry, R. | C. R. Dusenberry, R. |
| Yorktown | J. C. Travis, D. | J. D. Tompkins, R.† |

*Indorsed by the Republicans. †No opposition. ‡Deceased.

Mr. Carpenter, of New-Castle, and Mr. Brown, of Somers, who were nominated and elected by the Republicans last year, advocated the election of Mr. Greeley for President, and the former having voted with the Democrats in organizing the Board of Supervisors last November, were repudiated by the Republicans in making up their tickets for town officers this year; both gentlemen were, therefore, renominated by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

The following Aldermen were elected for Yonkers: First Ward, Eli L. Seger, Democrat; Second Ward, Wm. MacFarland, Republican; Third Ward, J. Stewart, Republican; Fourth Ward, Michael Mooney, Democrat.

**Slippery Streets—Accidents in Brooklyn.**

The drizzling rain that fell during the latter part of Monday night, and froze as it fell, has left the streets of Brooklyn in a very dangerous condition for pedestrians. The sidewalks were covered with a coat of ice, which remained firm and glassy all day yesterday and up to a late hour last night, and was productive of a great number of accidents, some of a very painful, though in but few instances, serious nature. At 7 o'clock last evening Mr. James Allen, residing at the corner of Classon-avenue and Pacific-street, slipped and fell on the sidewalk, sustaining a compound fracture of the hip.

Police Inspector Foulke slipped and fell at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, in the evening, and was severely hurt. His head struck the sidewalk violently, causing an abrasion of the scalp.

**The Teachers' Institute, New-Jersey.**

The Teachers' Institute for Union County, New-Jersey, yesterday commenced its annual session at Elizabeth. The morning session was held in School No. 2. State Superintendent Apgar delivered an address on "Primary Teaching," H. C. Putnam, of Roselle, on "Arithmetic," and Miss Minnie Swayze on "Elocution." In the afternoon the subjects were "Geography," by Prof. Apgar; "Mathematics," by E. M. Blasier, and "Orthography," by Prof. Watson. Rev. H. M. Gallagher delivered an address on the "Duties of the Teacher" before a crowded audience in Clark's Opera-house in the evening.

The Essex County Institute also commenced its session at Orange yesterday.

Lung complaints, bronchitis, asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured, by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds.—*World*.

**Piles, or Hemorrhoidal Tumors.**

Piles—internal, external, blind, bleeding, and itching—perfectly and permanently cured by "*absorption*," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. We say perfectly and permanently cured, and mean what we say. Every vestige of the disease is eradicated, and the parts placed in a natural, sound, and healthy condition. In a practice of twenty-one years we have not, to our knowledge, had a case of return. There is not the shadow of danger attending the cure; and we have never had an unpleasant symptom accompany or follow a cure. The health and comfort of body and mind are always improved. In proof of what we here state we can refer those suffering to hundreds of the best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, and whom we have treated and cured. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch-street, Philadelphia. At the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, this week and every fourth week hereafter.—*Advertisement*.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement*.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES of this date contains:

THE LATEST NEWS, HOME AND FOREIGN.
SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
EDITORIALS ON CURRENT EVENTS.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON NOTES, BY GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.
THE NEW LOVE AND THE OLD.
HORTICULTURAL.
SCIENTIFIC NOTES.
A Full Page of AGRICULTURAL MATTER, original and selected.
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB PROCEEDINGS.
Full Reports of the FARM PRODUCE, FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

For sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE, at five cents per copy in wrappers.

**A Lot of Furniture, First-Class, made** during the dull season. For sale under price.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers, No. 724 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the** world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

**For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan,** use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

**For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to** ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

**New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st.**, New-York.

### MARRIED.

MILTON—MILLER.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, WILLIAM F. MILTON, of New-York, and ANNA RIDGEWAY, daughter of the late Daniel L. Miller, Jr., of Philadelphia. No cards.

SCHELL—FOX.—AUGUSTUS SCHELL and ANNA M. FOX, married after the manner of Friends at the house of the bride's mother, Mrs. George S. Fox, on Tuesday, March 25.

### DIED.

ATWATER.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday 23d inst., NANCY ALLING, relict of James Atwater, in the 90th year of her age.

BROWN.—On Sunday, March 23, THOMAS BROWN, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Polar Star, No. 245, F. and A. M., and members of Typographical Union No. 6, are invited to attend the funeral from Second-street M. E. Church this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SUMMONS.—The brethren of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, No. 118 Avenue D, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Thomas Brown.
GEO. A. PHELAN, M.
M. STEWART, Secretary.

BLISS.—At Greensboro, N. C., March 23, Rev. F. S. BLISS, aged 44 years, late of Barre, Vt.

Funeral on Wednesday, (to-day,) at 10½ A. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, D. M. Bliss, No. 61 West 49th-st.

BARRON.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1873, ANNA M. BARRON, wife of James S. Barron, in the 47th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CASWELL.—On Tuesday, 25th inst., ELIZABETH, widow of the late Solomon T. Caswell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 116 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CARROLL.—On Monday morning, 24th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. Royal Phelps, AMITA CARROLL, wife of John Lee Carroll, of Maryland.

Funeral services at St. Ann's, (Catholic) Church, 12th-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, the 27th, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

CANT.—On Tuesday, March 25, HELEN, youngest daughter of David and Jessie Cant.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 384 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, March 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARHART.—On Tuesday, March 25, LOUIS CARHART, only son of Marie Louise and Thomas F. Carhart.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 25 West 15th-st., on Thursday at 12 M.

CORTELYOU.—On Monday, March 24, PETER C. CORTELYOU, Jr., in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 178 Henry-st., corner of Jefferson, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DORR.—On Tuesday, 25th inst., JENNY M., wife of Geo. W. Dorr and daughter of the late N. W. Badeau.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, 27th inst., at 11½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

ELLIS.—On March 20, 1873, NATHANIEL ELLIS, President of the Clinton Savings Bank.

*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Clinton Savings Bank have heard, with profound regret, of the sudden and unexpected death of their lamented President, NATHANIEL ELLIS.

His sterling integrity and earnest simplicity of character, and his zealous devotion to the interests of this institution, contributed so largely to its prosperity that we desire publicly to record our high appreciation of his worth, and our heartfelt sorrow for his loss.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

ELDER.—On Tuesday, March 25, GEORGE W. ELDER, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 127 West 21st-st.

GOTT.—On Tuesday, March 25, FRANK GOTT, aged 4 years and 4 months, son of B. F. and Julia D. Gott.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 97 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GIBBES.—In London, England, March 4, GEORGE MORGAN GIBBES, son of the late Robert Morgan Gibbes, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at Calvary Church, (corner 21st-st. and 4th-av.,) on Thursday morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock.

HARRIHILL.—On Monday, 24th inst., THOMAS HARRIHILL, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 36 2d-st., (late Balahan-place,) South Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, at 9½ A. M., and from thence to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney-place.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, March 24, JOHN JOHNSTON, of heart disease, aged 38 years.

His friends, and also the members of the First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, March 27, at 10 A. M., from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and from thence to Green Wood Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, March 25, at 7 A. M., JAMES C. KENNEDY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAJOR.—March 24, 1873, SARAH, relict of Richard Major, Sr., in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 152 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NELSON.—At Irvington, N. J., on Sunday, March 23, SARAH, wife of James Nelson, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, March 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLSON.—On Monday, March 24, in New-York, JAMES M. NICHOLSON, aged 53 years, a native of Kelso, Scotland, after a lingering illness.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, March 27, from his mother-in-law's residence, Mrs. Mercer, Lodi, N. J., at 2½ P. M.

NILCOX.—March 20, 1873, at Madison, Conn., MARTHA FANNIE DOWD NILCOX, wife of V. M. Nilcox, aged 34 years.

SOUTHACK.—On Monday, March 24, LOUISE A. SEAMAN, wife of B. L. Southack, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, March 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, J. W. Southack, No. 236 5th-av.

SMULL.—On Saturday, March 22, CHARLES G., son of the late Thomas Smull, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of 86th-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown Cemetery for interment. A special car will be in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 2 o'clock.

Members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M.; Lafayette Chapter, No. 207, R. A. M., and Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late CHARLES G. SMULL, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, corner of 86th-st. and 5th-av.

TAYLOR.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday March 23, SARAH M., widow of the late John Allen Taylor, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, at 10½ o'clock, Wednesday morning, March 26.

TURNER.—On Monday, March 24, at her residence, No. 413 Henry-street, Brooklyn, SOPHIA B. CUSHMAN, wife of Joseph M. Turner, M. D.

Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WALKER.—On the 24th inst., IDA E., youngest daughter of Stuart S. and Eliza Walker, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 174 East 87th-st., this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WAINRIGHT.—On Monday, March 24, MARY, wife of Edwin Wainright.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Jacob F. Knapp, and the members of the Metropolitan Lodge, No. 33, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Unquestionably the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country."—*New-York Times.*

"We cannot too strongly recommend this sale to the attention of collectors."—*New-York Tribune.*

**THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,**
Also THURSDAY EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF FINE ART AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

The richest, most valuable, and costly collection of Fine Art Books every offered for sale in this country.

ART SALE.
SATURDAY EVENING, 29th inst., AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

A large collection of MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, handsomely framed.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, Day and Evening, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

ART SALE
AT THE LEAVITT ART-ROOMS, ON MONDAY, 31st, at 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M.

Peremptory sale of a large collection of PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, SILVER-WARE, VASES, SUPERB INLAID TABLES, ARTICLES OF VERTU, a large ORCHESTRION (by Inoff & Muckle, London; cost $10,000;) a Steinway Grand (new,) &c., &c., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and to be sold entirely without reserve.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, AT THE ART-ROOMS NO. 817 BROADWAY.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1873.

CASH ASSETS..............................$58,000,000

This company continues to loan its funds on bond and mortgage, on approved unincumbered real estate in this State and in neighboring States, within fifty miles of this City.

No charge to applicants for loans, as commission or otherwise, is made or permitted, directly or indirectly, by any officer, trustee, or person in its employment, for procuring loans, or for services in connection therewith, except that the titles are examined and the requisite papers prepared by counsel appointed by the company, whose charges to the applicant for the loan are required by by-law to be limited and reasonable.

The Loan Department is entirely separate from the business of procuring applications for insurance. An application for a policy is never required or suggested in connection with an application for a loan, or vice versa.

These regulations and usages are not of recent date, but have been in force in the company for many years.

By authority of the Committee on Finance.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

**CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.**—SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia,
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Wholesale agent, JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York.

ON THE
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for the United States.

**HENRY CAPT, OF GENEVA,**
Now has a beautiful assortment of Watches and Traveling Clocks of his own make, at No. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.**
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, March 29, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

**GOLD PENS.**
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

**EMPLOYMENT WANTED** FOR 100 LABORERS, 10 plasterers, 6 painters, 6 carpenters, 48 light porters, 20 boys to learn trades, 25 dining-room waiters. Apply to W. B. CHURCHILL, No. 134 Bowery. No charge to employer or employe. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary Bowery Branch Young Mens' Christian Association.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 18,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

**COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS** and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**APPLETONS' JOURNAL.**

"Too much praise can hardly be bestowed on Appletons' Journal, the full merit of which is only properly to be recognized in the monthly parts."—*Evening Post, New-York.*

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.
MONTHLY PART, NO. 16, CONTAINING
FIVE WEEKLY NUMBERS,
FOR MARCH.
Price 50 cents, or $4 50 per annum.

The variety of entertaining and instructive literature and pictorial illustrations gathered in one part of Appletons' Journal challenges comparison with any periodical of its class.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

**TACT AND TALENT.**—THOSE WHO read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will soon be able to distinguish between these qualities. It is only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

## POLITICAL.

**A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH** Assembly District Republican Association, for the transaction of general business, will be held at the corner of 8th-av. and 84th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Members are invited to be present.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, President.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

**A REGULAR MEETING OF THE** Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at No. 257 3d-st., corner of Avenue C, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock.
JOS. ARCHBOLD, President.
CHAS. McCOLLEY, Secretary.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review in brief of the transactions at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 25:

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, disposed of the premises known as Nos. 10 and 12 Willett-street, easterly side, between Grand and Broome streets, embracing two lots, together forming a plot in size 50 by 100, with two two-story and attic brick buildings upon the front thereof, and two buildings in rear, for $24,400, the purchaser being Aaron Adams. The same firm also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward T. Bartlett, Esq., referee, two lots, together in size 40 by 100.10, situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 175 feet east of Fourth-avenue, for $5,000; purchaser, A. L. Nosser, plaintiff in the legal action. The legal sale of a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, was adjourned by Messrs. Muller & Co. to Friday next, and the legal sale of a house and lot on East Forty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, to April 22. For the balance of the property offered by the same auctioneers, all at public auction, bids as follows were received, but no sales effected: For brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 110 East Thirty-eighth-street, $26,000. For brick house and lot No. 10 Carmine-street, $18,600. For brick house and lot No. 129 West Broadway, $14,650, and for brown-stone front house and lot No. 44 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, $30,000.

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John J. Shaw, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the south side of West Fifty-third-street, 212 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $8,600 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $9,702, thus making the full price realized $18,302; purchasers, Hurst & Trainor, second mortgagees. The other legal sales announced in charge of Mr. McGuire, namely, house and lot on Delancey-street, near Pitt-street, of two lots on West Fifty-seventh-street, west of Tenth-avenue, and of four lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, east of Third-avenue, it was stated had all been settled, and the property withdrawn from the public market.

Goodenough & Weber, at public auction, sold the four-story brown-stone-front store, with French flat dwelling above and lot, No. 214 Ninth-avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Twenty-third-street, lot 19 by 65, building 54 feet deep, for $22,000; purchaser, Luis Klees. The same firm also offered two houses and lots similar to and adjoining above, known as Nos. 216 and 218 Ninth-avenue, which were knocked down at $21,000 and $21,500 respectively, but not sold.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, sold a lot 25 by 100, with three-story brick basement frame house and a stable thereon, situate on the north side of Manhattan-street, 64.10 feet west of the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street with the street named, for $6,250, to G. Hauschel. Also one lot, same size, on Manhattan-street, adjoining above, for $4,000, to Andrew Smith, and one lot, same size, on the south side of Lawrence-street, in rear of above, for $3,450 to the same last-named buyer.

James M. Miller offered at public auction the two lots of ground together in size 34.2 by 59.6, with frame buildings thereon, renting for $900 per annum, known as Nos. 348 and 350 Water-street, between James-slip and Roosevelt-street, which property was bid in for the estate owning the same for $3,750.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the executrix of the estate of Galen Hunter, deceased, also offered at auction the premises, No. 104 Sixth-avenue, east side, between Eighth and Ninth streets, embracing a lot 20 by 77.7, with three-story brick building covering same thereon, for which property bids to the amount of $25,400 were received, but no transfer of title effected.

The sale by Hugh N. Camp of the leasehold property, No. 137 University-place, was adjourned to Tuesday of next week, April 1. No other business was transacted. The attendance at the Exchange was moderately large, but, as will be seen from the above report, the general result of the day's transactions was far from satisfactory.

For a report of the auction held in Brooklyn by Jere. Johnson, Jr., reference is made to the summary of the day's sales, below annexed, where particulars concerning result, as furnished by the auctioneer, will be found.

For to-day, at the Exchange, auctions as follows are noticed: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of the lot of land, together with the three-story brick house on the front, and the two-story brick stable on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West Eleventh-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, known as No. 321. House has modern improvements, with alley underneath to stable, suitable for cartmen or hackmen. Lot 32 by 95 feet. By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale of the three-story French-roof frame house and lot No. 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 225 feet west of third-avenue, lot 16.8 by 99.11, and by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale of five houses and lots on East Seventy-seventh-street, south side, 117 feet east of Second-avenue, the lots together forming a plot in size 108 by 102.2.

### Exchange Sales, Tuesday, March 25.

NEW-YORK.

*By Muller, Wilkins & Co.*

Premises Nos. 10 and 12 Willett-st., e. s., between Grand and Broome sts., 2 lots, with 2-story and attic brick buildings upon the front, and buildings in rear, lots each 25x100 ..... $24,400
2 lots, East 112th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 20x100.10, sold together ..... 5,000

*By Joseph McGuire.*

1 3-story b. s. front h. and L. West 53d-st., s. s., 212 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 20.10x100.5 ..... $18,302

*By Goodenough & Weber.*

1 4-story b. s. front store and French flat dwelling and lot, No. 214 9th-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 23d-st., lot 19x65, building 54 ft. deep ..... 22,000

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.*

1 3-story brick basement frame house, 1 stable and lot, Manhattan-st., n. s., 64.10 ft. w. of junction of Manhattan and 125th sts., lot 25x100 ..... $6,250
1 lot, Manhattan-st., n. s., adjoining above, same size ..... 4,000
1 lot, Lawrence-st., s. s., in rear of above, same size ..... 3,450

### Exchange Sales, Brooklyn, March 25.

*By Jere. Johnson, Jr.*

1 house and lot n. s. of Madison-st., near Ralph-av.: James Kennan ..... $2,500
1 house and lot n. s. of Madison-st., adjoining; James Kennan ..... 2,500
1 house and lot No. 598 Carlton-av., near St. Mark's-av.: W. H. Brewster ..... 13,000
1 house and lot No. 600 Carlton-av., adjoining; H. Burtis ..... 12,900
1 store and lot No. 447 Flatbush-av., near Carlton-av.; P. Cassidy ..... 9,600
1 house and lot No. 193 Dean-st., near Bond-st. ..... 10,550
1 house and lot No. 195 Dean-st., adjoining ..... 10,450

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

*Saturday, March 22.*

Monroe-st., No. 271, n. s., 32.4 w. of Jackson-st., 16.9x62.4 ..... $5,250
Maiden-lane, n. e. s., No. 83, 25.3x81.11x24.3 ..... 30,000
Prince-st., n. w. corner of Marion-st., 24.9x118 ..... 32,500
Pearl-st., s. e. s., No. 336, 25.2x124.11x24 ..... 15,000
Thompson-st., No. 222, 25x100 ..... 13,000
26th-st., s. s., 412.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x98.9 ..... 12,000
33d-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 ..... 8,000
39th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x98.9 ..... 10,000
47th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5 ..... 35,000
55th-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5 ..... 23,500
82d-st., n. s., 198 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82.2 ..... 14,000
82d-st., n. s., 198 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82.2 ..... 14,000
110th-st., s. s., 129 ft. w. of 4th-av., 42x100.11 ..... 8,500
125th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x99.11x20 ..... 11,250
Lexington-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x80 ..... 32,000
1st-av., w. s., 41 ft. n. of 54th-st., 20x800 ..... 14,250
5th-av., n. e. corner 138th-st., thence n. 199 ft. to 139th-st., thence e. 500 ft. ..... 100,000
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 142d-st., 75x100 ..... 16,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 810, first loft, 5 years, per year ..... $2,600
Dey-st., No. 20, 3 years, per year ..... 3,500
19th-st., No. 450; also lot in rear 18th-st., 5½ years, per year ..... 2,950
28th-st., No. 54, West, 5 years, per year ..... 3,000
3d-av., No. 282, corner store, 5 years, per year ..... 1,200
3d-av., s. e. corner 60th-st., 25.1x100.5, 21 years, per year ..... 1,500
4th-av., n. e. corner 125th-st., frame house, 2 years, per year ..... 1,200
10th-av., w. s., between 62d and 63d sts., h. and l., 25 lots, 5 years, per year ..... 3,500

*Monday, March 24.*

Beaver-st., s. s., No. 38, 19x82.5x21.3x78.10 ..... $26,750
Duane-st., e. s., 89.6 ft. s. e. of William-st., 20x about 72.6 ..... 14,000
Mott-st., w. s., 25x100 ..... 10,200
Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x60, h. and l., shop adjoining above on west side of rear, 8x15 ..... 15,000
Vesey-st. Pier, or Pier No. 23, North River, north half; also south half of pier next north thereof, with intervening bulkhead; leasehold ..... 6,000
6th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.7x96.1, h. and l. ..... 15,000
12th-st., s. s., 216.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3 ..... 9,000
13th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x103.1 ..... Gift.
38th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.6x98.9, h. and l. ..... 17,000
39th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x98.9 ..... 10,000
45th-st., n. s., (No. 145,) 282 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x100.5 ..... 10,500
47th-st., n. s., 441 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 16.2x43.11x16.2x47.10 ..... 10,500
59th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5, foreclosure ..... 18,000
59th st., n. s., 108.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5, foreclosure ..... 17,800
69th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5, foreclosure ..... 18,500
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.7x100.5, h. and l. ..... 19,000
84th-st., n. s., 261.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102, h. and l. ..... 11,000
110th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10 ..... nom.
123th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x99.11 ..... 2,300
125th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th-av., 80x99.11 ..... 60,000
Avenue C, e. s., 44.9 ft. s. of 11th-st., 25x83, h. and l. ..... 20,000
1st-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 23d-st., 24.8x75 ..... 19,000
3d-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25.2x110 ..... 8,500
5th-av., e. s., n. of 85th-st., 24x100, h. and l. ..... nom.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE HIGH-STOOP house and lot, on north side of 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., building about 24x60 feet, and including the three-story extended back building, (library, laundry, sleeping rooms,) in depth all told about 65 feet, unique in its divisions and arrangements.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.,
or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x55x100, on 52d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., will be sold with or without the elegant furniture for less than its value, and on easy terms, if applied for at once. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE THAT WILL pay as an investment or speculation, a first-class brown-stone house, 46th-st., near 5th-av.; also, a full-size brown-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av., ready for business. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 16.8x60; lot 100; No. 161 East 46th-st.; fully furnished; price, $22,000; $5,000 cash, balance in five years, bond and mortgage; rent, $200 per month. Apply to L. McK., No. 91 Fulton-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST.—WITHIN 150 FEET west of 5th-av.; full size extra-deep substantially-built and recently-frescoed four-story, high-stoop stone residence for sale; liberal terms. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A FEW ELEGANT DWELLINGS, OF extra width and depth, for sale, close to 5th-av., on 62d, 57th, 56th, 53d, 48th, 40th, and 32d sts., at reasonable prices. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant residence of full size, with the expensive furniture, ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 80th-st., 18.4x46x102. $17,000.

150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill: elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 58.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $5,500.
House and lot No. 545¼ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $5,500.
House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.
House and lot No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.
Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.
Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.
The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.
For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.
$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.
Positively no other payments.
Call and see for yourselves at the office of the
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
J. E. FULLER, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED on West 50th-st., near 5th-av., an elegant four-story high-stoop brown stone house, 22x55x100.5. The house is beautifully finished and in perfect order. Columbia College lease, fifteen years to run, at $288 per annum ground-rent, and three renewals; early possession. Price for the house and handsome furniture, $65,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., and corner; full-size residences, newly erected with great care, embodying all the most approved and modern appliances, and planned with skill, for sale to close estate.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st.; Branch office, No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—EXTRA SIZE HOUSES FOR Sale; corner 39th-st., 26x80x100; near 44th-st., 30x90x100, newly erected; 48th-st., 28x85x100; corner 49th-st., 28x70x100; 49th-st., 27x90x100, frescoed; 50th-st., 42x75x100; 53d-st., 42x95x125 and stable; 62d-st., 27x88 x100, fronting Park.
V. K. STEVENSON JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF GROUND (200 feet front) at Washington Heights, having the finest views that can be had on Manhattan Island, the natural topography of the ground pre-eminently adapting it for a gentleman's villa residence.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT, and subcellar, brown-stone-front house and lot on East 54th-st., near Madison-av.; house in perfect order; size, 22 by 55; lot, 100.5. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BIJOU RESIDENCE—Charming position; extraordinarily well planned; very reasonable price and terms, to insure speedy sale. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Comfortable and choicely-located dwelling, 21.6x55; lot 100 feet; a bargain at $35,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.;
Branch office, No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, corner 50th-st., 57x131, excavated, $68,000; between 47th and 48th sts., 38x100, low.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 20 Beekman-place, north-west corner 50th-st., 20x50x75, mirrors, gas-fixtures, and shades included; price, $25,000; rent, $2,000. Address Box No. 1,293 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house; small size; price $40,000. Apply to GEO. MOORE, West Side Bank.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE of two lots in 46th-st., near Broadway, desirable for tenement, factory, or stable purposes; no restrictions. JAMES THOMSON, No. 185 8th-av.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—GREENPOINT, A THREE-story and basement brick dwelling, all improvements, 25x60x100, with or without two adjoining lots, 25x100 each, in the finest location, five minutes from Tenth and Twenty-third-street ferries; a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK BASEMENT house, 19x28, on full lot, containing eight rooms, water, bath-room, folding-doors, piazza; nice neighborhood; price, $3,200; cash, $500. Inquire on premises, No. 70 Chestnut-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

FOR SALE—THREE THREE-STORY AND basement Philadelphia brick houses; new, with modern conveniences from top to bottom; built by day's work; best house for the price in Brooklyn; terms easy. Corner Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.

MODERATE-PRICED, WELL-BUILT, Brooklyn houses for sale or to let; all the modern improvements; in good neighborhood.
CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

# Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, only thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st., by the superior accommodations (Winter or Summer) of Central Railroad; frequent express-trains, cheap fares, and desirable surroundings.

Picturesque twelve-room cottage house and one acre, laid out in drives, lawns, garden, flowers, berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; wide halls, verandahs, &c.; $12,000.

Large French-roof cottage house; stable, and nearly one acre, planted in garden; berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; very substantial; $14,000. Rent, $1,200.

Choice of either on very easy terms. At best end of the City, and 5,000 feet from its centre. Paved streets, gas and water, heater, exclusive stairways, call-bells, &c. For particulars apply at West Elizabeth Railroad Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOME FOR A business man, with four or ten acres of land, within ten miles of City Hall, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; the house, a large frame cottage, stands on a sloping hill-side commanding fine view of surrounding country; good stable; lawn filled with fruit and shade trees. W. H. WELLS,
No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 88 Gold-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new, commodious house, with stable, carriage-house, out-buildings, and fifty bearing fruit trees, in a very healthy location on Somerset-st., about fifteen to twenty minutes' walk from railroad depot; rent, $700 per annum, less without stable and carriage-house. Address J. MILES, Post-office Box No. 489, Plainfield, N. J.

$17,500 WILL BUY A NICE FARM of fifty-eight acres, one and a half miles from Westfield and Cranford, N. J., on the Central Railroad. This place is at the junction of three roads, and has a large prospective value.
MIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—AT WOODRIDGE, N. J., FIFteen minutes by rail on the Hackensack Road, situated on high ground, a new two-story house and two lots, 25x100, and picket fence, for $2,500. Inquire for two weeks of W. A. BOWEN, in store, No. 505 9th-av., two doors above 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE and To Let.—Furnished and unfurnished houses, and fine country-seats with good river views. Address or apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD GRAIN and grazing farm of 135 acres, well wooded and watered, near good stations and markets, in Columbia County, N. Y. For particulars, address E. DE YOE, Ramseys, Bergen County, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE—A LOT IN fine location, near Chestnut-street Depot; would exchange for equity in nice cheap house and lot. Address J. M., Box No. 4,984, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND at Milburn, N. J., one hour from New-York, suitable for laying out in villa plots; $300 per acre; location high and healthy; splendid views. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $800, part cash. Address
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A BEAUTIful residence with attractive grounds, quite near the station; also a number of very desirable lots. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.,
An elegant residence, with an acre of land, carriage-house, stable, hennery, &c. But five minutes' walk from the depot; street macadamized and lighted with gas. House is most substantially built, contains twelve rooms, store-room, and bath-room, large and ample closets, and replete with all modern conveniences—gas, furnace, range, stationary-tubs, &c.—and in first-class order. Grounds beautifully laid out; handsome lawn, well shaded; fine garden, and a large number of the choicest varieties of fruit-bearing trees, all in good condition. Needs but to be seen to be appreciated. Address, for further particulars, Box No. 4,378 Post-office, New-York.

PILLOT PARK PROPERTY,
ORANGE, N.-J.
For sale two new and charming first-class villas and stables on Gregory-av., just completed, and replete with all the conveniences of city houses, together with one or more acres of land, as may be desired. The neighborhood is first-class, and will be so maintained.
Also,
The mansion, containing forty rooms, with ten to fifteen acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with cold and hot graperies and green-house. Terms easy, and possession immediate. For further particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, or Orange, N.-J., near Main depot.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF ground, only twenty minutes from New-York, containing 2,000 city lots, situated on Long Island, the same distance from the City Hall, New-York, as 118th-st.; the property is bounded by three steam railroads; there are two lines of horse-cars running direct from the Williamsburg ferries to the property; fare only five cents; the property is all high, dry, and healthy, elegantly situated, and is one of the finest parcels ever offered, either as an investment or for speculation; when the bridges and boulevards, which are now being built, shall be completed, this property will quadruple in value; terms very easy. For particulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all modern improvements, gas, water, heater, &c., and all in excellent order, elegant wide piazzas on all sides of the house, about half an acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, stable and carriage-house; this property is on high and very healthy grounds, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this location. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply at office of the PHENIX PLASTER MILLS, No. 426 West 13th-st.

SEA-SIDE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR Sale.—The estate known as the "Sheafe Farm," situated on the beautiful Sagamore Creek and Little Harbor, two miles from Portsmouth, five miles from Rye Beach, in full view of the celebrated Isles of Shoals, navy-yard, &c.; containing about 250 acres, well wooded and watered; buildings numerous, ample, and in good condition; will be sold in part or the whole; the best location for Summer residences or for a park on the New-Hampshire coast.
For particulars, address
E. P. DAVIS, Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON King's Bridge road, (Broadway Boulevard,) a new Mansard roof, double frame house, filled in with brick, containing twelve rooms, together with eight lots of land. The house has all improvements, such as hot and cold water, range, stationary tubs, furnace, bells, gas-fixtures, dumb-waiter, &c.; marble mantel and grate in each room; will be sold to a prompt purchaser considerably under its value. Address M. E. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence in the town of Guilford, Conn., on the Shore-line Railroad from New-York, Newport, and Providence to Boston, fifteen miles east of New-Haven, convenient to the depot; location very healthy; house two-story, contains thirteen rooms, besides large open attic and dry cellar; two and one-half acres tastefully laid out; plenty of fruit and shade. Price $6,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE, N. J.—GENTLEman's place, six acres, forest, fruit, ornamental trees; house seventeen rooms; situation unexceptionable, mountain-side; comfortable Summer and Winter; fine views, macadamized road to depot; house and barn supplied with purest spring water; very commodious out-buildings; fine large garden. Terms reasonable; will rent with privilege. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick house, with twelve or thirteen rooms, heater, bath, hot and cold water, gas, laundry; subcellar under whole house, with cemented bottom; in an excellent neighborhood, within three blocks of Newark and New-York Railroad depot; price, $17,000; mortgage, $5,000. Inquire of C. O. BAKER, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lot at Bergen Point, N. J., two blocks from Lafourette Hotel; house, 25x30, and extension 25x18; contains twelve rooms; lot 40x144. Apply to
LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av.,
(Side House.)

FOR SALE, NEAR NORWALK, CONN., a very pretty and well-built cottage, with twenty acres of land. Situation very healthy and very pleasant; 100 apple-trees of choicest fruit, and other fruits. For photograph and terms apply to WM. CALLENDER, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUNtry residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873. }

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock M., on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873, I, Henry A. Hurlbut, the trustee appointed in the place and stead of William H. Crawford, deceased, the assignee under the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by Byram, Hind & Bliss, formerly of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, all my right, title, estate and interest as such trustee as aforesaid, in or to 369 acres of land, more or less, situated in Jefferson County, State of Texas, and 160 acres of land, more or less, situate in San Saba County, in the same State.

And, at the same time and place, I will likewise sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the bills receivable, book accounts, choses in action and claims and demands of every description of the said firm still remaining in my hands, as such trustee, unsold and uncollected.

A full description of the lands to be sold, and also a schedule of said bills, accounts and claims, may be examined during business hours at the office of Messrs. Chapman, Scott & Crowell, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at any time during the ten days preceding said sale.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1873.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Trustee, &c.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL, Attorneys for said Trustee. mh19-lawowW*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHAMBERS AND CHURCH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Freling H. Smith, Esq., referee:
CHAMBERS-STREET.—The two five-story brown-stone-front stores and lots situate on the south-west corner of Chambers and Church sts., and known as Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., being 50 feet front on Chambers-st., and 75 feet on Church-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 119 WEST 31ST-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executrix:
WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—The three-story marble-front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 119. House about 52 feet deep, with extension of about 12 feet; lot 20.10x103 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
WEST-STREET.—The two five-story brick buildings and lots, situate on the easterly side of West-st., 142.1 feet north of Spring-st., and known as Nos. 307 and 308; lots 20x87 feet.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY
KNOWN AS THE

# POST ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(By order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased,)

THIS VALUABLE ESTATE,
Comprising

# 165 LOTS,

is most beautifully located on

# THE RIVERSIDE PARK

and

# BOULEVARD

and on

# CLERMONT-AV.,

between 120th and 127th sts.

65 OF THE LOTS

Front the Riverside Park and Hudson River,

# Commanding a Magnificent View of Both.

That this Park and the Boulevard running along its eastern boundary are destined to become in a very short time

THE FAVORITE RESORT

of New-Yorkers and strangers visiting the City, drawn thither by the

BEAUTY OF ITS DRIVES

and ever-changing

PANORAMIC VIEWS,

will not admit of a doubt. Equally certain is it that these same reasons will cause lots fronting on and adjacent to the Park to be sought after with greater avidity than was ever shown to obtain them on Central Park.

A RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

the construction of which seems to be almost a certainty, will bring this property, in point of time, much nearer the business portion of the City than 14th-st. now is.

The sale will be

# PEREMPTORY.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Post family for a great number of years.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 388 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.

One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 29 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one-eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 49 AND 51 JANE-STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Monday, the thirty-first day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all that lot of land in the City of New-York, beginning on the northerly line of Jane-street, ninety-eight feet and six inches easterly from Hudson-street, running thence easterly along Jane-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly eighty-eight feet three inches, thence westerly twenty-four feet five inches, and thence southerly ninety-one feet to the point of beginning.

Also, all that other lot in said City beginning on said northerly line of Jane-street, one hundred and twenty-three feet and six inches easterly from Hudson-street, running thence easterly along Jane-street twenty-seven feet and six inches, thence northerly eighty-eight feet, thence westerly twenty-seven feet and six inches, and thence southerly eighty-eight feet and three inches to the point of beginning.

On No. 49 is a four-story and basement double tenement, and on No. 51 is a five-story double-tenement house; both are in good order, with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to
FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTIN,
Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

### Valuable Lots on 9th-av., 124th and 125th Sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 31, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
NINTH-AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 9th-av. and 126th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Nine lots, north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four lots, south side, about seven feet two inches west of Manhattan-st.
Maps at the office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOT, WITH HOUSE AND STABLE, NO. 321 WEST 11TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.
WEST ELEVENTH-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick house on the front, and two-story brick stable on the rear thereof, situate on the northerly side of West 11th-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 321. House contains modern improvements, and has alley underneath to stable. This property is very desirable for cartmen or hackmen. Lot 32x95 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT ON 23D AND 24TH STS., NEAR 6TH-AV., AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 noon, a plot of ground, 50 feet on 23d-st., and 98.3 feet on 24th-st., running within 209 feet of 6th-av.; on said lot are seven brick houses; a most valuable property for public building or for manufacturing purposes.
Maps and particulars at C. S. PECK & CO.'S, No. 181 5th-av., or at the office of auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS, ON 53D-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Two lots, situate on the south side of 53d-st., commencing 325 feet east of 7th-av. Each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

SUPREME COURT SALE
IN PARTITION.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 100TH-ST.,
AND
IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 17TH-ST.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
ALBON P. MAN, Esq., Referee.
BOULEVARD AND ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the north-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with six lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st.; on these last-mentioned lots is a substantial dwelling-house. Also, two lots on the south-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with five lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st., on which there are two frame houses.
IRVING-PLACE.—The two and a half story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., and known as No. [illegible]; house, 40.2 deep; lot, 24x73 feet, with right of light in rear. Also, the two and a half story brick house and lot, adjoining the above on the northerly side, and known as No. 45; house, 35 feet; lot, 18x[illegible] feet.
SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.
For further particulars as to terms, title, &c., apply to S. P. & F. H. COWDREY, Attorneys,
No. 67 Wall-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.
In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.
Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.
The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

# SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES,
AND NEAR THE
NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee,

On the plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large drawing-room, library, and dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room, and piazzas. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, grove, flower, and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-house and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is in a neighborhood contiguous to the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of purchase money may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ELEGANT MANSION CORNER OF CLINTON AND GATES AVS., BROOKLYN.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Geo. F. Betts and Fred. J. Betts, executors of Mrs. Laura Johnson, deceased:
CLINTON AND GATES AVENUES, BROOKLYN.—The handsome house and grounds situate on Clinton, Gates, and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, known as the homestead of the late Mrs. Laura Johnson, deceased. The house is two-story and attic brick, about 40x40 feet, with court-yard in front; also, a good brick stable, with entrance on Vanderbilt-av.; grounds, 77.6x200 feet.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-street, New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, by order of executors, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 M., the following improved property: No. 48 Harrison-st., lot and three-story house; No. 11 Watts-st., lot, three-story house, and stable; Nos. 171 and 171½ Division-st., lots and two-story and attic double house. For maps and particulars inquire of auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., or IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.
For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway,
Executors.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

House No. 304 2d-av., rent ..... $2,400
House No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., rent ..... 2,000
House No. 194 2d-av., rent ..... 1,800
House No. 14 West 13th-st., rent ..... 1,800
House No. 112 Bank-st., with stable, rent ..... 1,500
House No. 223 East 31st-st., rent ..... 1,400
House No. 225 East 31st-st., rent ..... 1,400
House No. 229 East 116th-st., rent ..... 1,000
Houses Nos. 318, 322, 326 East 78th-st., rent ..... 900
House No. 262 Munroe-st., rent ..... 500
For permit and particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, the late residence of Robert Mead, deceased, at Greenwich, Conn., near the churches; two acres in lawn and garden, with abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., stable; location one of the finest in Greenwich, having a view of the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT MORristown, with gas, water, and other improvements, a large, elegant country-seat, ten acres ..... $3,500
Five acres, large, new house, stable, &c. ..... 2,500
Four acres, fine house ..... 2,000
Twelve acres, good buildings, shade, &c. ..... 1,800
Two acres, handsome place ..... 1,500
Three acres, good buildings, &c. ..... 1,200
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS—TO LET, WITHin ten minutes' walk of depots on Spuyten Duyvil or Harlem Railroads, a house with eleven rooms; water supplied by ram; good stable, with three and three-quarters acres ground; rent $1,000.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILroad, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av., or No. 34 Burling-slip, up-stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY next, in Greene-av., Brooklyn, (on the hill,) a three-story brown-stone house; convenient to Fulton and Wall-street ferries; terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to G. T. BONNER, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET AT GARDEN CITY, HEMPstead, Long Island, several FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; thirty-six trains per day, via Central Railroad, Long Island, and South-side Roads; time, one hour. For particulars inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE, WITH stable, on 5th-av., between 1st and 2d sts.; the house is large, has all modern conveniences, and will be rented furnished for a term of years; location desirable. Apply to WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 233 Montague-st., and No. 399 Flatbush-av., or TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st., New-York.

NEWARK—TO LET, THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling No. 44 Pennington-st., three minutes' walk from depot of railroad to New-York, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent, $750 per year; possession April 1. MARCUS SAYRE, wharf adjoining Centre-street Railroad Bridge, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, No. 246 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., (in the immediate vicinity of Union-square,) as a dwelling-house, or for business purposes. For terms and permit to view the premises apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IN BROOKLYN—TO LET, FOR ONE OR two years, a first-class furnished house to a private family, on Columbia Heights, No. 196, near Pierrepont-st. water side, Brooklyn; to be seen between 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M. Permits obtained from C. C. DIKE, Nos. 46 and 48 Barclay-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.:
Lexington-av., near 61st-st., 3 story, $2,100 per year.
Lexington-av., near 53d-st., 4 story, $3,800 per year.
43d-st., near 5th-av., 4 story, $500 per month.
44th-st., near 6th-av., 3 story, $3,000 per year.

NO. 201 2D-AV.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house, fully furnished, newly carpeted, or unfurnished, reasonably to responsible tenants; also, on 6th-av., a superior bathing establishment, containing Russian, Turkish, sulphur, mercurial, and private baths. No. 201 2d-av.

TO LET—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL furnished house, gardens, stables, &c., in Westchester County, nine and a half miles from City Hall, on a beautiful point on East River, with one to 100 acres of land. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished residences at Fort Washington, Carmansville, and Inwood, to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE IN 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 22x60; four stories, high stoop; to let or lease by
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 48 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT HOHOKUS, A FARM-house, with fine new barn and four acres; easy walking distance from depot; rent $400.
MIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR NEWburg, N. Y.—Ten minutes' New-Windsor Depot, Erie "short cut;" fourteen rooms, stables, fruit, and garden; rent, $200 per month. Address Box No. 622 Post-office, Newburg.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT RYE, ON the New-Haven Railroad, one mile from depot, about ten acres of land, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade.
T. CROMMELIN, No. 75 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 4 East 50th-st.; gas-fixtures with house. For permit apply to B. HAXTUN, No. 63 Centre-st.

A $750 RENT FURNISHED HOUSE, fourteen rooms, improvements, in City of Bridgeport, Conn., suitable for a boarding-house; possession April 1. Call on the owner, No. 723 6th-av.

MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND VICINITY.—Country-seats and cottages to rent for Summer months or year; residence for sale or exchange. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

FARM TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND, near railroad; twenty acres, house and barn; rent $600; possession given immediately. Address B. F. MORRIS, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

A $1,000 HOUSE TO LET—NO. 219 EAST 44th, (Cutting's Hill;) three stories, high stoop, stone front; improvements. Call on the owner, No. 723 6th-av., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-story house No. 165 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. For permit, apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 310 Lexington-av. or No. 144 Front-st.

EAST ORANGE.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE residence; location very fine; ten large rooms, bath-room, &c.; three minutes' walk from depot. Call or address J. E. HEDDEN, Marine National Bank.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEAson or year, at Bridgeport, Conn., on the hill and on the banks of the river, a large commodious dwelling; fine lawns, shade and fruit trees, all necessary outbuildings, and about four acres of land; rent for the season, $1,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished; also rooms for light housekeeping. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, 588 6th-av.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

# HOTEL AT SAMANA.

To let, an unfurnished hotel on favorable terms. Address Box No. 1,667 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 521 BROADWAY, UNDER ST. Nicholas Hotel, 28x120 feet, store, basement, and subcellar.
No. 120 Duane-st., store, basement, and subcellar.
Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., four lofts, 50x116, corner Church-st.
No. 408 Broadway, two lofts.
No. 513 Washington-st., packing-house.
No. 138 Centre-st., five-story building.
Inquire at No. 3 Mercer-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, NO. 201 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., near West, by Pavonia Ferry; has Dearborn scales, counters, shelving, gas, and Croton water in.
Apply to S. WRAY,
No. 331 Washington-st., or in the store.

THE FRONT PART OF FIRST FLOOR, (over store,) long occupied by American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; finely lighted; commanding situation for office, tailor, milliner, dressmaker; agency, north-east corner (No. 696) Broadway and 4th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR CLUB-HOUSE, RESTAURANT, or business purposes, a first-class house on 23d-st., fronting Madison-av. Will be rented for three or five years. HOLMES BROTHERS,
Nos. 46 and 48 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDING NO. 82 BEEKMAN-ST., WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE FIRST LOFT in the double marble building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 55x200. Apply to
J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

STORE, 25X100, FRONT AND REAR building, to lease for five years; on 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; splendid locality for business requiring much room. Apply at No. 258 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS at a moderate rent a house, furnished or unfurnished, within a few miles of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, near a village or town where there are good schools. Address with full particulars HARLEM, Box No. 127 New-York *Times* Office.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO, DANville and Vincennes Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
AMOS TENNY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY }
COMPANY, March 18, 1873. }
The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st. W. T. SHEARMAN,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER }
RAILROAD COMPANY, March 8, 1873. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, it was
*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the outstanding consolidation certificates of this Company be paid on the same day at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
Transfer-books for both the capital stock and consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 19th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873. }
FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of April next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 25th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE }
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 11, 1873. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Tuesday, April 15. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of April, both inclusive.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, }
March 20, 1873. }
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
Schedules will be furnished on application.
Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873. }
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. B. E. SMITH, President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS ..... $8,406,966 00
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
Interest computed from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 806 and 808 3d-av., corner of 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 5 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,944,878 69.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

## AUCTION SALES.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIER AND Mantel Mirrors, Piano; Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets; Lace Curtains, parlor, dining-room, bedrooms, &c., being the entire rich furniture of the Wadsworth House, corner of 5th-av. and 13th-st.,
THIS DAY, AND THURSDAY, 27th,
the entire furniture, consisting of every kind and description of housekeeping goods, some very choice and some of the more medium quality of solid rosewood and black walnut; elegant beds and hair mattresses, wardrobes, book-cases, bureaus, and bedsteads, the whole comprising the furniture of upward of thirty rooms, together with all the china and glassware, silver-plated ware, copperware, &c. Also, all the table cutlery, stoves, office desks, &c., &c.
Catalogues at the house on morning of sale, and at the sales-room, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM, NO. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. Horse Auction Mart, Nos. 19 to 25 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.
FANCY FOWLS.
ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 11 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., forty coops of light and dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Leghorns, Seabrights, Game, &c. The above fowls are from the best breeders, and offer a rare opportunity to obtain good and reliable fowls.

ART SALE.
HIGH CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS
AND
WATER-COLORS,
The importation of
Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
(Successors to Goupil & Co.,) on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 27 and 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st., now on exhibition.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on March 31, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Messina oranges and lemons, ex steam-ship Assyria, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River; also, Valencia oranges, ex Nevada, and can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS GOING ABROAD.—A lady of large experience in teaching has taken an elegant residence near Central Park and 5th-av., where she will superintend the education of a limited and select number of young ladies and little girls, who will be received into her family and enjoy a combination of educational advantages, with refined home influences, such as few institutions can present. Unexceptionable references given. Address CULTURE, Station G, New-York.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—Superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

MT. ANTHONY SEMINARY—FAMILY Boarding-school, at Bennington Centre, Vt.; location beautiful; instruction thorough; next term commences April 22. Circulars at E. Stearns' office, No. 113 Wall-st., or address the Principal, GEO. W. YATES, A. M.

TYNG SEMINARY, "SELECT."—Boys thoroughly educated in English, German, French classics; music, drawing; home comforts; terms moderate. Address principal, Prof. HERDSMAN, Post-office Box No. 159, Orange, N. J.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF Technology.—Entrance examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary,
Boston, Mass.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 3, 1873.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys; the Spring term will commence April 3; terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address THOS. D. REED.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 107 furnished rooms; 20 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

PARKSIDE OFFERS ALL THE ADvantages of a home and school for little boys. For circulars and references, please address Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal, Hartford, Conn.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $400 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Spring term opens April 1.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MISS S. M. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

## TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS' SITUATION WANTED by a lady—an Episcopalian—of much experience in teaching the English branches, French, and music; highest references. Address A. B., Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

PERSONS WISHING A NURSERY GOVerness, or music teacher, apply at "The Girls' Lodging-house," No. 27 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

## FURNITURE.

# STORAGE

## AND SAFE-KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, and OTHER PROPERTY in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible; goods received without previous notice and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to drive into interior court of warehouse, and then discharge. These establishments are the Oldest, Best Experienced, Most Extensive, and are Guarded Day and Night by private watchmen.
H. G. BAEGER.
8th-av., from 33d to 34th sts.

# STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, NOs. 102 TO 114 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., built expressly for the purpose. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.
PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 5, 1871. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 40th-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, 7⅓ octaves, carved legs, full metallic plate, overstrung bass, the agraffe treble and all the modern improvements, for sale very low, at BATTERSON & COOK'S Storage-rooms, Nos. 595 and 597 6th-av. Storage taken on very reasonable terms. Also, furniture removed in City or country, or packed and shipped. Nos. 595 and 597 6th-av., corner 35th-st.

FINANCIAL.

# INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

## 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

## 1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 230 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202¼ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognised as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, **and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.**

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,297 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price **90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

## TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

## MIDLAND

## 7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

## Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, reserved of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

## Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 PINE-ST.

N. Y. CITY 7 PER CENT. STOCK, DUE 1892

CITY OF BROOKLYN,

PUBLIC PARK 7S, DUE 1918.

CITY OF SAVANNAH 7S, DUE 1900.

N. Y. CITY AND COUNTY 6S.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

## BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,

NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE,

north-west corner of 16th-st., New-York City,

CAPITAL.....$500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT SCHELL,
GEORGE M. GROVES, late Groves, Northrup & Taylor.
ELISHA DYKERS, of Brooks Brothers.
WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President New-York Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, New-York.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, of Strong & Shepard.
WILLIAM STEINWAY, of Steinway & Son.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Editor New-York *Staats Zeitung*.
JOSEPH PARK, JR., of Park & Tilford.
RICHARD ARNOLD, of Arnold, Constable & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

ROBERT SCHELL, President.
GEO. M. GROVES, Vice-President.
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

## 10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
## 10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
## 8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

## FITCH, OTIS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

## Money to Loan.

Trust funds, $115,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property, in one sum, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1873.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three directors, to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst. and re-opened for transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 123 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 18th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. P. PATTERSON.

SAMUEL WILLETS, ADAM W. SPIES, C. L. EVERITT, CHARLES E. DODGE, CLARKSON CROLIUS, DENTON PERSALL, HENRY SHIELDS, J. W. LAWYER, A. STEWART BLACK, D. HENNESSY, C. B. TIMPSON, AARON HARDMAN, JESSE A. MARSHALL, WILLIAM LAIMBEER, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, CHARLES H. HAVEMEYER, JAMES L. STEWART, GEORGE CARLISLE, NELSON SAMMIS, JOHN D. LAWSON, WILLIAM R. SINEY, R. R. STUYVESANT, CHAS. L. STICKNEY, T. A. HOWE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. P. PATTERSON was re-elected President and SAMUEL WILLETS Vice-President for the ensuing year.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First instalment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in instalments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 100 State-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday, March 27 to Friday, April 4. By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and inspectors of the next election, will be held at their office, No. 120 Broadway, on Monday, April 7, 1873. Poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company, No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873, at 3 P. M.

M. T. RODMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

## ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

## WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

## 7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in that class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

The Company offer at par and accrued interest, until further notice, $1,000,000 of the above bonds. If preferred, the next coupon will be detached and interest in full allowed to date of payment.

The bonds bear interest at Seven per Cent., have coupons attached, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and can be registered in the name of holder, or pass as a Sterling bond, as may be desired from time to time. The bonds are convertible as par into stock, between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877. Apply to

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

THE ATTENTION OF CLAIMANTS is invited to the following legislation on the subjects of the MONTANA INDIAN WAR CLAIMS of 1867:

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to examine and determine the amounts justly due upon the claims for expenses necessarily incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which have been examined and reported upon by Inspector-General James A. Hardie; but in no case shall the sum allowed thereon be in excess of the sum reported by said Gen. Hardie; and in such investigation the testimony taken by Gen. Hardie in relation thereto shall be received in evidence, but the same shall not be regarded as conclusive unless said officers are satisfied therewith, and if the sums so found to be due shall be paid to the persons severally entitled thereto by a disbursing officer under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That the acceptance of such payment shall be in full of all claims on account of said expenses; and provided further, That no claim under the provisions of this act shall be audited and paid unless presented within one year from the passage of this act.

Approved March 3, 1873.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * * * *

To enable the Secretary of War, according to the act upon that subject passed at the present session of Congress, to pay, for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the persons entitled thereto, the claims reported upon by Gen. James A. Hardie, under the provisions of section ten of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy; and for that purpose there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1873.

All claimants under the foregoing acts are requested to present their original vouchers to the Second Controller of the Treasury, Hon. J. M. Brodhead, Washington, D. C., either in person or by attorney, with power of attorney to collect the awards in the latter case.

Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, Depot Commissary, Washington, D. C., office corner 15th and B sts. south-west, has been assigned to the duty of paying the sums awarded claimants.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 6th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, them to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 8th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

H. B. HURLBUT, President.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK,

A stockholders' meeting will be held THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Ashland House, 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 94 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 19, 1873.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 4, 1873.

R. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 522 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Talcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, AND help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 326 4th-av.; professed, Protestant, and other cooks, lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, house workers, those lately landed; all nations.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN (two in family, no children) would like to get a house to take charge of for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 33d-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUATION for her maid, a Frenchwoman, whom she can highly recommend, with a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 60 5th-av., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ALL LADIES would do well by calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store, for French, German, and Irish help. References investigated.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 39th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants of all nations, Protestant and Catholic; also, waiters.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND SPACious rooms, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., constantly found a number of German servants, highly recommended.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-av., will be found, as usual, a large number of well-recommended servants for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY a very neat, tidy young Welsh girl; understands her duties in every detail; is very kind and affectionate to children; will make herself useful in any capacity; will be well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with washing; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 157 7th-av., near 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND COOK.—BY TWO girls—one as chamber-maid and laundress, and the other as cook and to assist with washing, or would do the work of a small private family between them; best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Inquire at No. 626 6th-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in waiting or sewing; will go into a private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY, for a woman whom she can recommend as chamber-maid and seamstress or to assist with children. Apply for two days at No. 145 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble colored girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; best City reference. Call from 10 to 11 A. M. at No. 53 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., front basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT person as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing or plain sewing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 355 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in the care of children. Call at No. 223 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Call for two days No. 331 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESpectable girl in an American family; good reference. Apply at No. 318 Bowery.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages; can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK — LAUNDRESS — CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Three respectable girls desire situations in one family; one as good plain cook, the other as first-class laundress, the third as ch mber-maid and waitress; all thoroughly understand their business; unexceptionable references from last employer. Call or address at No. 116 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman; is equal to the best kind of cooking, and wants plenty of it to do; City reference to one family of 7, 8, or 9 persons; price of year's wages, $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING AND Ironing.—Age forty; wages $18; understands the proper cooking of meats, game, fowls, soup, and vegetables; a good bread, biscuit, and pie baker; City references; 14 y can be seen. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding; a good pastry cook; unexceptionable City reference. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman; highly respectable and recommended; excellent cook; capable to cook for any family; can get up dinners for parties, and do all kinds of cooking, both meat and pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 325 6th-av.

## EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

## DOMESTIC HELP

OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT

## ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway, ESTABLISHED 1853.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman; is a perfect meat, pastry, game and serving of finest soups; gives two years' recommendation from last employer for honesty, capability, sobriety, &c. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two neat and respectable girls, in a private family; have good City reference, and are willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; best of City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—AS COOK BY A WOMAN FULLY competent, or would assist with house-work of a small family; City reference. Call from 10 to 3 at No. 112 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS English cook, to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited at No. 139 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—By a most respectable girl; fully competent; good City reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 209 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, German, and English; best references from last employers. Call at office 721 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN cook; highly recommended and thoroughly competent; can do all kinds of fancy and plain cooking; willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; excellent references. Call at No. 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Address Miss Ella, 34 6th-st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, AS cook and to do plain washing in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 249 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored waiterman, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, and errand boys, should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

M. HOFFMAN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent middle-aged Protestant; thirteen years in last place. Address K., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office. No. 541 West 22d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper or companion; would also give instruction on the piano-forte. Call on or address Mrs. C. O., No. 3 Franklin Terrace, West 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH PROTESTANT; a very capable and well-recommended young person; can pack well; is never seasick; has good nerves; good seamstress and hair-dresser. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and ladies' maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; would like to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl; is fully competent; willing to travel; would go to Europe or California; best reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—A MOST SUPERIOR SERvant, who understands every branch of her business perfectly, and has unexceptionable City references; is accustomed to stay long in her places; young; wages $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS a very superior laundress; understands French fluting and fine muslins perfectly; has one and three years' City references from her last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BEST CITY REFERENCE. Call at No. 106 West 33d-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,

Opposite Reservoir Park.

Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan.) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.

GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FIFTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms en suite or singly, without board, in a private house. Apply to Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, elegantly furnished with or without private table; from April 1, water and bath. No. 250 Madison-av.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished alcove room on fourth floor, with superior board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT double and single rooms: excellent table; prices reasonable; first-class location; conveniences of hotel with quiet of a home.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 31st-st.—A suit of elegantly-furnished rooms will be vacated last of this month, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished room and bedroom to rent; with board; also, a single room; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Pleasant third-story front room; board if desired; no moving in May; first-class references required.

NO. 315 EAST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, on first floor, with grate fire, gas, bath, &c.; with or without board; very moderate terms; no moving in May.

NO. 11 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., convenient to Bleecker, 6th and 7th-av cars.—Furnished rooms, with board; terms moderate; no moving in May.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table, on 38th-st., near 5th-av. Parties desiring rooms, with or without board, apply to E. A. DALEY, No. 588 6th-av.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—SUPErior accommodations, with or without private meals, to gentlemen or families; unexceptionable reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st-st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, nicely furnished, on second floor, also with good board; also, large and small rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 206 9TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board; all modern improvements; terms $6 to $8 per week.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECond floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references required. No. 51 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 184, NEAR 21ST-ST.—FURnished rooms to let, with heat and gas; baths on each floor; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FRONT basement room, for a gentleman, with board. References required.

THIRD FLOOR HALL-ROOM, WITH board; sunny exposure. No. 33 West 33d-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages for families with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; ultimate mosh healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.

C. BANTA, Secretary.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF five adults, within twenty-five miles of New-York. Address, with description and terms, P. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

One mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad; forty miles from City. Address B., Box No. 10 Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, WHO are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars at No. 107 West 44th-st., or at Mr. J. H. JOHNSON'S office, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or fine Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gent's fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has four years' City reference from last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at her house; does up linens and flseries in superior style. Call at No. 158 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOman as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; excellent City references. Call at No. 157 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly competent and well recommended; willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

MAID TO GROWN CHILDREN—With a family going to Europe, (to return,) or to wait on a lady; is an expert seamstress; neat and young; wages not an object; has good City reference. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, to take care of children, or do chamber-work and waiting; good reference from last place. No. 1164 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 3d-av.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG Swedish woman, speaking English, wishes to go to England with nurse or children; willing to travel; wages no object. Inquire at No. 4 South-st., in store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; neat embroiderer, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 34 West 13th-st., rear, first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS INfant's nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth, and is fit to go to Europe; best City references. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S nurse; thoroughly experienced and well recommended. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as thorough seamstress; understands dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibb's machines; can wait on a lady; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, and wait on a lady; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 445 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, as seamstress. Apply at No. 73 Eldridge-st., second floor.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE or the Country.—Wanted by a respectable married Scotch woman, a house to take care of during absence; best City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 254 West 38th-st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young woman, with good City references, (investigated this week;) understands her business perfectly; wages, $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a short way in the country; best City references. Call or address at 226 East 23d-st., third floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and sand dressings perfectly; has the best City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at last employer's, No. 232 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WASHING DONE FOR FAMILIES ON reasonable terms. Apply to Mrs. Lamax, No. 105 West 40th-st., Room No. 10.

## LECTURES.

OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 2D-ST.—Free Lecture Course of the Young People's Association. THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, Rev. G. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions. Subject—*The True and the False*. At 8 o'clock. Admission free.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 541 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE—CONsisting of a beautiful Welsh pony, jet-black, six years old, and warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady or child; also harness and small phaeton to match, made to order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

A STYLISH PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, long tails, six years old only, sound and kind every way; also, Brewster landau and elegant harness. Apply at stable No. 128 West 31st-st., or to Mr. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY COUPE horse, not equaled in this City; also, a perfectly sound and kind brown horse, used as mate; no fault, the owner leaving the City. Apply before 1 P. M. at private stable, No. 143 West 17th-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—29TH-st., between 5th and Madison avs.: 4 stalls and box stall; elevator for carriages; ample room for coachman's family; rent, $1,500. For permit, inquire of M. E. LORD, Nos. 51 and 53 Leonard-st.

$600 FOR A BEAUTIFUL PAIR of bay horses, about fifteen hands; light made, and very stylish; perfectly sound and gentle, but very quick motion. Apply to N. W. RIKER, Westfield, N. J., or No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—STABLE NO. 128 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.: 21x22; two stories; terms easy. Apply to Mr. HALL, No. 137 Madison-av., at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble between 23d and 34th sts., 6th and Lexington avs.; immediate occupation. Address, stating terms, &c., No. 56 Bro

# THE ENGLISH FORGERIES

### Case of George Macdonnell—Bonds Surrendered to a Receiver—Gray, the Wall-Street Operator, Implicated.

The examination of George Macdonnell, implicated in the great forgery on the Bank of England, was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Gutman.

The prisoner was represented by Messrs. Brooke and Fellows.

Mr. Chas. M. Dacosta appeared for the British Government.

The first witness sworn was Inspector Webb, of the London police, who testified that he arrived here on Monday, with a warrant from Sidney H. Waterloo, Lord Mayor of London, for the arrest and extradition of the prisoner Macdonnell. He also testified to the authenticity of the document.

Mr. Dacosta then proposed to offer the warrant in evidence, which was objected to by Mr. Brooke, defendant's counsel, because the genuineness of the seal had not been proven, and because it did not charge that any offense had been committed within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and on the ground of irrelevancy. The objection was overruled and the document admitted.

Frances Grey was next sworn. She said she resided at No. 80 Techbrooke-street, Pimlico, City of London. She arrived in New-York on Monday. She knew the prisoner in London. In March went to Liverpool at the request of Macdonnell. She expected to meet him there and accompany him to New-York. He furnished her with a ticket. They were coming on the steamer Peruvian, which was to sail the next day—the 6th or 7th. Macdonnell did not meet her at Liverpool, and she went back to London. Saw the prisoner last on the day she started for Liverpool. On returning to London she went direct to Macdonnell's room. It was about 9½ o'clock P. M., Saturday, March 8; did not find him there nor see him again until now. She first became acquainted with Macdonnell about the latter part of December last; saw him in company with a man whose name witness afterward learned was Noyes.

Testimony was here offered to connect the prisoner as an accomplice with Edwin Noyes, who is also named in the warrant. To this testimony defendant's counsel objected, and the evidence was admitted in a modified form. Witness saw Bidwell at the Old Bailey, where he was in custody, and recognized him there as the person who was sometimes in company with Macdonnell.

A photograph of Frederick Albert Warren, who is also included in the warrant, was shown to witness, and she was asked if she had seen the prisoner in company with him, to which she replied affirmatively. Bidwell told her his name was Theodore Bingham. He also assumed other names which witness could not recollect.

Cross examined—I was arrested in London at the Easton station on my return from Liverpool by Sergts. Greene, Spittle, and Hagin, of the London police; started from England for New-York in company with Sergt. Webb last Thursday week; came to New-York with the officer because she thought she would be compelled to come if she hesitated; Sergt. Webb paid her passage and all incidental expenses; she is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel; Sergt. Webb is also there. Witness expects to be compensated for time and trouble, although she has not received any promise to that effect.

Detective Philip Farley, of New-York, testified he was deputed by the United States Marshal to serve the warrant on Macdonnell on his arrival in this port; arrested him at Quarantine.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Dacosta asked for an adjournment for two weeks, on the ground of information just received by cable from Mr. Freshfield, solicitor for the Bank of England, that important depositions had been forwarded to New-York, containing evidence of the guilt of the accused.

The adjournment was granted.

### Bonds in the Hands of the Receiver.

A TIMES reporter yesterday learned that the package at the Post-office, addressed to A. Biron Bidwell, and which the Union Trust Company refused to receive, had been turned over to Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the receiver appointed by the court. Mr. Jarvis admitted that he had received the package. It was a large brown envelope, of thick paper, bearing a London postmark, and was found to contain $17,000 in United States bonds. There is every probability that more of the ill-gotten securities are on their way to this country by mail, addressed to Bidwell and Macdonnell. Postmaster Jones had some doubt of his power to deliver the package to any one other than the man to whom it is addressed, but, by advice of the District-Attorney and Postmaster-General Creswell, he determined on Monday afternoon to surrender it.

Mr. Jarvis stated that he had not yet received the packet which was sent to Macdonnell, in care of Duncan, Sherman & Co., but that firm are ready to turn it over to the authorities at any time.

### Wm. E. Gray Said to be Implicated in the Forgeries.

Letters were received yesterday by Anglo-American banking-houses in this City, from their English correspondents, stating that information had been furnished by London detectives to the effect that Wm. E. Gray, who will be remembered as perpetrating forgeries in Wall-street in 1869, to the amount of $300,000, is probably one of the chief conspirators in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England. The appearance of one of the men who was engaged in the perpetration of the English forgeries corresponded to that of Gray, and the detectives are convinced that if they catch him they will succeed in recovering a large portion of the plunder which is as yet unaccounted for. The detectives in London are searching in every part of that city in hopes of unearthing him, as it seems probable from his conduct after other forgeries that he will remain in the city for a considerable time before attempting flight.

Soon after the contents of these letters became known on the street, a TIMES reporter called upon Capt. Thomas Sampson, the Subtreasury detective, to inquire regarding the truth of the report, and to ascertain whether he had any corroborative information. Capt. Sampson seemed somewhat taken aback by the question, and wondered how the reporter had become possessed of the facts regarding Gray's complicity.

When he learned that the information had been obtained from authoritative sources, he said that he had supposed the London detectives would have kept the secret to themselves until they succeeded in arresting Gray. He admitted that he had received information of a like nature from the other side, but that the publication of it would very likely defeat the ends of justice. When the Bank of England forgeries first came to light, it occurred to him immediately that Gray, who had been living in London in secluded quarters for some time, was probably mixed up in them. He had also become possessed of additional information of a corroborative nature, which as yet he did not feel at liberty to disclose. Outside of the information which he could not at present reveal, Capt. Sampson stated that there were plenty of circumstances pointing to Gray as one of the accomplices.

The Bank of England forgers for a long time kept up very large bank accounts, lived in excellent style, presented drafts upon different houses of good standing, which, being genuine, were promptly paid, and they manifested a knowledge of banking customs and rules which could only be acquired by persons actually in business in Wall-street or in the money mart of London. So far as known, the other forgers were not posted in regard to the usages of the street; but with Gray, who had a practical knowledge of finance in all its branches, in their ranks, they would find no difficulty in making off with a good portion of the "reserve" of the Bank of England.

"Gray," said Capt. Sampson, "could do anything in the way of rascality. Why, he was the coolest hand I ever did see at forgery, and then the way he could cheek it out when the detectives came after him! Why, do you know, when I had him cooped up in his house in London, and a dozen detectives about it at the front and back doors and all the windows, he just colored his hair and whiskers, and, going to the back door, told the detectives that the man they were hunting for was up-stairs, and they must hurry up at once if they wanted to catch him, for he was a slippery fellow, and like as not would crawl away over the roofs. And then he went away. The Britishers kept at the back-door looking up-stairs, and we at the front door got in and passed through the house, and finally found out how we had been tricked. Oh! he was a game one. Just think of him a hobnobbing with Baron Rothschild and the "big bugs" on the other side, drinking their wine, riding their horses, and hunting with their hounds. Detective Sampson laughed heartily while recounting some of Gray's exploits, and promised to disclose in a few days whatever information he possessed concerning the complicity of Gray in the Bank of England forgeries.

The reporter then called upon R. M. Blatchford, of the firm of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Dacosta, No. 29 Nassau-street, in reference to the matter. Mr. Blatchford declined to make any statement in regard to Gray, but said that there were others besides the parties already caught, who were implicated in the forgeries, but that it might prevent their capture should he give their names to the public. He thought it would subserve the ends of justice better to keep names of the suspected parties out of print until the criminals were apprehended. He thought that Gray, from his peculiar talent for forgery, and the large amount of money at his command, might very likely have been one of the principal men in the Bank of England forgeries, but he would not say whether he was being looked out for by the detectives or not. After some other conversation regarding the examination of McDonell, the alleged forger, in the morning, the interview terminated.

Wm. E. Gray is the son of Rev. Edward H. Gray, who was, from 1861 to 1869, chaplain of the United States Senate. Through the influence of his father he obtained a position in the Fourth Auditor's office, and while then conducted himself in a perfectly honest manner. He left his post in Washington in 1866, desirous of change, and arrived in New-York. His recommendations procured him a position as cashier in the house of A. W. Dimmock & Co., No. 26 Pine-street, where he acquired so good a knowledge of brokerage that he "broke" nearly every one who had anything to do with him afterward. His talent for imitating other people's handwriting did not manifest itself while he remained in this office however, which is an additional proof of his sagacity. By and by his employers closed business, when the enterprising young man began to look about him. Having acquired an insight into the ways of Wall-street, it occurred to him that it might pay better to open an office of his own than to work for others. He accordingly took desk room in Mr. J. D. Sands' office, and transacted business in the Gold Room for Mr. Sands. In July, 1869, the talent for getting hold of other people's property, which afterward more fully developed, was manifested. He misappropriated somebody's else securities which were placed in his hands, but with great presence of mind got out of the difficulty when called upon to disgorge. Then he did a little business in the negotiation of "cross" Government bonds, but these irregularities were hushed up, and no trouble ensued. In September of the same year he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Eugene Fink, a stock-broker, who desired to transact business for him, as he saw that all of Gray's acquaintances were first class, and that he appeared to have money. Gray told Fink that he had $50,000, which would arrive in a short time from an aunt in Maine, and that he should then be happy to give him orders to fill. While waiting for the remittance Fink observed that Gray appeared to be on intimate terms with Mr. Charles Callendar, the National Bank Examiner, Gen. Butler, Senators Morrill, Pomeroy, and Foster, and naturally imagined that Gray's representations in regard to himself were correct. Therefore, in the latter part of November, Gray announcing that he had received the expected $50,000, and proceeding to fit up an office at No. 44 Broad-street, since occupied by Woodhull & Claflin, this confidence was confirmed.

Gray then suggested to Fink that it would be a good thing for him to take desk room in the concern so as to be on hand to execute orders, and accordingly Fink moved in. The sign "William E. Gray & Co." was hoisted up at the door, and it was advertised that mining stocks would be a specialty. Here Gray's swindles began in good earnest. He told Mr. Fink that he had formed a "pool" to operate in Quartz Hill mining stock, and gave him orders to buy and sell. All went on swimmingly. Money was paid for everything bought, and an equal care was exercised in demanding payment for whatever was sold. Mr. Fink saw nothing to excite suspicion in Gray's actions, who gave him plenty to do and paid him for his orders. Gray, however, was a frequent borrower on stock collateral, but as money was tight at the time Mr. Fink thought nothing about it. He used to go out on the street for Gray and "shin" for him whenever asked, but declined to become responsible for the character of the firm or the securities.

At this time Gray was using altered bounty bonds and stolen United States securities as collateral. Gray kept his account with the Bank of the Commonwealth, and would occasionally overdraw it, making it good before the close of bank hours. At such times he would leave certain securities with the teller, which, in the short time they were left, could not be carefully examined. Some of these securities were New-York Bounty Fund Loan Bonds, "raised" from $1,000 to $10,000 each. These were purchased from men who are at present in the clutches of the law, working out terms of imprisonment. Gray made the most of his time, and on Dec. 10, 1869, about two weeks after opening business in Broad-street, overdrew his account with the Bank of the Commonwealth, and left as security three of the forged bounty bonds, representing $30,000. Early in the afternoon Mr. Ellis, the cashier, observing the bonds upon the teller's desk, and noticing the denominations were large, had his suspicions excited, and took the securities to the Manhattan Bank, when he found they had been "raised." Mr. Ellis returned to the bank, and when Mr. Gray's clerk came around to make good the overdraft and take back the securities he requested him to ask Mr. Gray to step around to the bank. Mr. Gray did so, and found the cashier there with two officers. Upon being shown the bonds, Gray seemed very much surprised, told where he purchased them, and put the whole matter in such a satisfactory light that he was allowed to depart.

The next morning Gray came down to business at the usual hour and soon after a lot of stock came in for delivery, which he had purchased the day before. He gave a check for the amount, but the messenger presently came back, stating the bank would not certify it. Mr. Fink scented trouble and urged Gray to go around to the bank and see what was the matter. Gray went and came back saying the bank would not certify until the checks had come in from the Clearing-house which had been drawn the day before. Mr. Fink then urged Gray to go out and get the money and not let his credit be injured. They both went out in different directions, the former to moralize, and the latter to "shin" the street. Gray returned during Fink's absence, handed a package from the safe to a lady in a carriage, and then departing, was seen no more in the vicinity. Mr. Fink soon found out that, by means of "raised" bounty bonds and stolen United States bonds, Gray had obtained about $300,000 from various parties in the street, and departed to parts unknown.

Of course, an attachment was served by the Sheriff upon the office and its effects. The safe was found to contain 100 shares of quartz mining stock, worth exactly $76.

It was subsequently ascertained that Gray was living in London under the assumed name of James Payne Morgan, and that he had succeeded in ingratiating himself into the good graces of the very best families in the city. Detectives were sent over from here, but before they arrived he had succeeded in swindling several of the nobility and some of the banks out of a few thousand pounds each, by way of exercise. Since Detective Simpson came back Gray has had a nice quiet time of it, but as the pitcher that goes too often to the cistern, will be broken at last, so this periodical activity in the perpetration of forgeries will be the death of him yet.

### Trial of the Taylor Mitrailleur—One Thousand Shots a Minute.

Yesterday, at Holskie's machine-shop, corner of Cherry and Jefferson streets, a trial was made of a new mitrailleur, invented by Mr. J. P. Taylor, of Tennessee. This most destructive implement of modern warfare has quite a number of novel features, which distinguish it from the Gatlin or Imperial mitrailleurs. One important one is that the gun-barrels are in a water casing, so that the heating of the barrels is impossible. The other is that the twenty-four barrels, starting at the breech in a circle, at their muzzles, are grouped in an ellipse. By this means, a lateral or horizontal range is given, instead of one in which other guns of a similar character throw the projectiles up and down, at right angles with the ground. The device for loading is also exceedingly novel. It is self-charging, something like the Henry rifle. Metallic cartridges are placed in hollow tubes, which are fed up to the chambers by the motion of a lever. A most ingenious device is used for firing, and on moving the crank and adjusting a simple mechanism, the mitrailleur may either be used to discharge its load *en fusillade*, the twenty-four shots going off one after the other, or the whole may be fired at once. It has four chambers, each one of which can be put instantly in position, fired, and cleared of its cartridges. In the fusillade firing, as exhibited yesterday, it discharged about 700 rounds a minute; when fired in volley about 1,000. The calibre of cartridge used was 44, and at a distance of 800 yards the lateral range spread the balls about 35 feet to the right and left of a given centre. It is intended for the Vienna Exhibition. For use against cavalry and infantry it would be a most terrible arm, and it has excited great interest among our own artillery officers.

### Fire in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied apartment over Bohman Rohling's lager-beer saloon, on Mrytle-avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn. The building, together with the adjoining one on either side, were consumed. The buildings were three-story, frame, owned by Christian Kraft, a baker, whose loss amounts to $8,000; insured for $6,000 in American Exchange Insurance Company. Loss on furniture and bakery, stock and fixtures, $1,500; insured for $1,500 in the Germania. Antonio Dagano, an Italian barber, who occupied a portion of one of the houses, lost $600 worth of fixtures, tools, and furniture; insured in the Germania. Rohling's loss was in liquors and fixtures, amounting to about $100.

## THE GOODRICH TRAGEDY.

### No New Disclosures in the Case—The Police Baffled by the Murderer.

Brooklyn is still agitated over the mysterious Goodrich murder, but the investigations of yesterday brought out no new clues, nor any further or fuller information on points already under consideration. The house in Degraw-street, in which the murder was committed, has been searched from garret to basement, and even below the latter to the cellar, and every article of real or seeming importance has received its due share of scrutiny.

The neighbors have been "interviewed" with daily regularity, and have availed themselves of the opportunity to theorize and contradict each other by turns. Indeed, the case, so far as the public can now be told, is at a stand-still. If the police are on any track, it must be local in its direction, for, outside of Brooklyn, it is safe to say nothing has been done. It would be an injustice to the police to accuse them of utter ignorance, as they have the right to keep what they do know to themselves, yet it must be written that there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of any definite work being done or any decisive judicial result obtained.

The Chief of Police now speaks his mind more freely on the subject. He says if this case is not cleared up it is not the fault of the police, and added: "We have very little to work on, and there is nobody to give us anything. If this woman has been visiting or stopping at the house, as is alleged, I should think it not unnatural to suppose that somebody should know her name or where she belongs, State or town. Now, I will say emphatically that there is nobody to give any information of this woman, or where she belongs, notwithstanding all that has been stated about letters, and all that. No name is known. I wish it was; the papers would have it mighty quick."

It having been very well settled that the police are not in possession of the full name and whereabouts of the writer of the important letters, it has transpired that only the christian name of the writer was appended to the letter whose contents have already been made known, as the existence of the letters is, of course, an established fact.

The latest theories concerning the case are somewhat more creditable than formerly to the character of the deceased, and an official who is known to be possessed of about all the information obtained, and claims to know the name of the suspected woman, says that the latter is not likely to have been so deeply "wronged" as at first supposed, as her character is that of a bold adventuress. Efforts have been made to obtain for publication the name of the blonde "lady in black" who visited the house in Degraw-street on Saturday, and who appeared much grieved at the death of Mr. Goodrich. The name of this lady is no secret, and of no value in the case, since she was a seamstress and an old friend of the family, and came to Brooklyn out of friendship to the latter, rather than from any individual regard for the deceased.

Two women who were employed in scouring the houses, aver that on more than one occasion they saw a woman, answering to the description already given, in the house on Degraw-street in company with the deceased. This, however, only goes to further establish the admitted complicity or agency of a woman.

The inquest takes place on Friday, and then the public can learn how little or how much the authorities know of the matter. Meanwhile, the well-answered question of "murder or suicide?" is superseded by the more timely and pertinent inquiry for the name of the suspected woman.

The missing watch is described as follows: Gold "Arie, Htr., Parat," "19 lines," "red gold" "rich most frosted," "No. 11,232; jewels; Jurgensen; Copenhagen."

### Racing at the Vienna Exhibition.

In order that the Vienna Exhibition should be perfect in every respect, the Commissioner in chief has just issued a prospectus in regard to the various entries and character of the races, which will conclude the festival of the Vienna Exhibition. One race is called "The International Trotting-race." It is to be run for in single harness, in two or four wheeled vehicles, and is open for horses of all ages and countries. The entire distance run measures two and three-fourths miles, English. The first prize is 4,000 florins, and the entrance-fee twenty-five florins, pay or play. Another trotting race is for double harness, with the single proviso that four people must ride in a four-wheeled vehicle. Distance to be run five and a half miles, English. Entrance fee, 50 florins, play or pay. In this race, servants are prohibited from driving. One peculiar race, from which, unfortunately, our own jarvies will be excluded, is the hackney-coach race, open only to licensed owners in the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy. This will be a five and a half mile race, with a prize of 500 florins.

In addition to these races, there is the well-known one called the Danube Prize, for running horses, distance, 1¼ miles, and a special one, the Exhibition Prize Race, with a winning stake of about $7,000, distance, 1¾. There will be, also, a steeple-chase, and a race for countrymen, who are to ride without saddles. All entries are to be made before the 17th of September.

### The Sheriff's Office—An Extraordinary Letter from Mr. Brennan.

Sheriff Brennan, yesterday, sent to the State Senate the following letter, in answer to the charges brought against the management of his office by Controller Green:

*To the Honorable the Senate:*

On the 13th inst., Andrew H. Green, the Controller of the City of New-York, addressed a communication to your honorable body, the concluding paragraph of which is as follows:

The revenues of the office of the Sheriff of the County of New-York are very large, and I think the public interests would be subserved by the abolition of all fees and executions against the City and County.

Justice, not so much to myself—my term of office having nearly expired—as to future incumbents of this office, demands that I should correct this loose and unwarranted statement. Under existing laws, as they are interpreted and administered by Controller Green, the gross receipts of this office do not pay its current expenses, leaving entirely out of the question the pecuniary responsibilities resting upon the Sheriff, which may be reckoned by millions. This statement is not a general and sweeping assertion, like that of the Controller's, but is susceptible of ample and abundant proof.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

### The Threatened Strike of the Carpenters.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters met last evening, but no business of public interest was transacted. In conversation, however, with a TIMES reporter, after the meeting adjourned, several of the members stated that the report published in a morning paper setting forth that the carpenters are about to strike for a rise in their wages from $3 50 to $5 50 is untrue. The majority of the carpenters throughout the City have been receiving since last Spring $3 50 per day, for which they have given in return eight hours' service. The society is not organizing for the purpose of striking for more money or less time, but simply to maintain what they already possess. The movement of the Master Carpenters' Association is ridiculed by this organization. The members state that it is composed of second-class "bosses," men who never gave in to the Eight-Hour law last Spring, and who have since been obliged to hire second-rate mechanics, whom they have paid $1 50 to $2 50 per diem for ten hours' work. The largest builders and carpenters in the City, whose work is of such a description that they must have skilled labor, have nothing to do with the Masters' Association—in fact they have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the agreement entered into a year ago, and which has worked well ever since. The Amalgamated Carpenters is a very strong society, whose headquarters are in London, England. They evidently do not wish to strike, and the majority of their members are of the opinion that it will not be necessary for them to do so, as their employers do not intend to break the agreement made last Spring, except in a few exceptional cases.

### Street Accidents.

The slippery condition of the sidewalks throughout the City caused a large number of accidents yesterday. The following were reported at Police Head-quarters:

Edward S. Beardsley, of No. 29 West Sixteenth-street, while crossing Printing-house-square, fell and fractured his left thigh-bone. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Daniel Jester fell on the sidewalk at Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, and sustained serious injuries.

Daniel Haggerty, aged nineteen, of No. 206 Henry-street, fell in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and fractured his right leg. He was taken home in an ambulance.

Joseph Grohendy, aged forty, of No. 125 West Twenty-seventh-street, fell on the sidewalk at Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, and fractured his leg. He was taken to his home.

Thomas Baker, aged thirty, residing in Ridge-street, fell on the sidewalk in front of No. 123 Lexington-avenue, and, striking his head against the curbstone, sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Margaret O'Brien, aged forty-eight, of No. 308 West Fifty-fifth-street, while leaving the church at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, fell down the steps and fractured a leg. She was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Ellen Brown, aged forty, having no home, fell in the yard of No. 98 Bedford-street and fractured her leg. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Ellen Nolan, aged thirty-five, of No. 315 Fifth-street, fell on the sidewalk in First-avenue, near Fifth-street, and fractured her left leg. She was attended by Dr. Maclay, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Callaghan, aged forty-three years, of No. 251 Stanton-street, fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets, and fractured her right leg. She was attended by Dr. Saville, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Needham, aged thirty-five, of No. 192 Vandam-street, fell on the sidewalk in Sixth-avenue, near Carmine-street, and fractured an arm.

Teresa Day, aged thirteen, of No. 111 West Twentieth-street, fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

## THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

### Meeting Last Evening—Resolutions on the Charter.

At the meeting of the Committee of Seventy, last evening, Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman, Vice Chairman, presided. A communication received from the Liberal Republican General Committee, asking a conference in relation to the charter, was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The following resolutions, prepared by the Committee on Legislation, were read by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, the Chairman, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this committee views with solicitude the progress of the charter for this City now pending in the State Legislature. We cannot disguise our disappointment at the report of the Senate Committee on Cities, particularly as it respects the appointing power of the Mayor. Great efforts had been made by the friends of Reform to put that committee in possession of facts necessary to a correct decision. Every section of the proposed charter was discussed before them with care, and defects of a most serious nature pointed out. The true theory of the power of appointment was carefully presented for their consideration. They had abundant time for deliberation, and we had reason to expect that they would have brought forward a plan of local government that would have united all reform suffrages in its favor, or would at least have furnished some ground for discussion and argument. The result is that they have reported a scheme which is beneath criticism, and which cannot be discussed without an apology for the necessary waste of time.

*Resolved*, That the true repository of the power of appointment to office is the Mayor, and that the Aldermen may be properly associated with him in the confirmation of appointments. If the Aldermen factiously disagree with him, they must be held responsible at the bar of public opinion. The people will watch their conduct, and temperately, though firmly, criticise it. No scheme of government can be tolerated, which, under a show of giving the necessary power to the Mayor, robs him of the substance of authority. This the report of the committee of the Senate really does. It provides, in substance, that if the Aldermen do not, within five days, ratify the nominations of the Mayor, the appointments to office shall be made by him and the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. This scheme invites the Board of Aldermen to disagree to the nominations, and thus tends to strip the Mayor of all real power. It thus introduces a new authority to control the appointment. What would be thought of a plan of executive government which should provide that the President of the United States should nominate to the Senate, and if that body did not concur with him, that all appointments should be made by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives? Yet this is analogous to the organization proposed for our local government to secure force and consistency of action in the daily management of the affairs of a million people at the centre of the nation's political and commercial activity. The Senate committee call upon us to forget all constitutional ideas, to abandon all political axioms, to reverse all accepted political theories, for an experiment having no sanction in precedent and no basis in reason. This is to be resorted to in order to carry forward the ends of a temporary party expediency. We respectfully insist that the time for legislative trifling is passed. The people understand this question. It is impossible to deceive them, or to cover up the real point at issue by any mere show of words. Speaking in their name, we affirm that nothing will satisfy them that departs from correct principle. They repudiate the scheme by which the power of appointment was vested in the Aldermen. They reject as unworthy of consideration the report of the Senate Committee on Cities. Nor will they consent to a system of Municipal government which vests the appointing power in the Mayor and the two Presidents simply, and without reference to the Board of Aldermen. Such a plan is at war with executive responsibility, and is without precedent or foundation in principle. The weekly and almost daily fluctuating opinions of committees and political managers are of themselves an evidence at once of the unsoundness of their theories and of the pertinacity of their purpose to subordinate to some convenient contrivance the interests of the City to party or personal advantage.

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the proposition that the charter is the organic law of the City. Like a State or national constitution, it cannot be made permanent if it be the product of mere political partizanship. All wise statesmen so concede as to constitutional provisions. The same will yet be taken of a municipal charter. We have persistently demanded in that view a charter which will secure executive responsibility and power, Spring elections, checks upon peculation and extravagant expenditure, economy in administration, representation of the minority, and complete publicity in all the departments of Government. We have presented clauses to the Legislative Committees to be inserted in the proposed charter, to accomplish these great ends. We earnestly desire to see them adopted. We have good ground to expect that the Legislature will further our wishes. We cannot believe that it will be false to the great movement of Reform, from which so much political force has been gained by the party in power. If the Legislature fails to do its part in this great work of Municipal reorganization, the responsibility will not rest upon us, but upon it alone. We have now reached the crisis in the affairs of our City. The members of the Legislature must take ground either in favor of Reform or against it. The eyes of all well-wishers of the Republic are upon them. We strongly appeal to members of the Legislature, who desire to promote the public welfare, now to take a position which will be shown to be justified by the highest consideration of political expediency.

### Assaulted and Robbed at His Own Hall-Door.

The increasing number and boldness of street robberies, as recently developed, is occasioning a good deal of attention among police authorities, and measures are about to be inaugurated for their prompt and vigorous suppression. Another outrage of this character, which occurred on the 13th of this month, has only just been brought to light, the matter having been kept strictly secret at the request of the party attacked, who did not desire any publicity by newspaper statements. It appears that about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst., Mr. John Slator, editor of the *Real Estate Journal*, and formerly a City surveyor, was entering his house, corner of Thirty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, through the basement door, when he became conscious of the presence of two men concealed in the area. He had not time to give any alarm before he received a violent blow over the right eye with what he supposed to be a pistol, and was immediately knocked down and rendered partially insensible. He was then robbed of a watch and chain valued at about $140, and a small quantity of fractional currency. On regaining consciousness he discovered that in their eagerness for plunder, his assailants tore his vest completely open, but when first struck he instinctively grasped the locket attached to his watch-chain, and that he retained in his hand, though the attempt to wrest it from him lacerated the skin and flesh. Finding that the attacking party had fled, he immediately reported the circumstances to the Twentieth Precinct, and a special detective was detailed to work up the case. On the following day the Captain of the precinct informed Mr. Slater that he suspected two men whom he thought were concerned in the outrage, and he proposed to arrest them, but this Mr. Slator was averse to having done, stating as his reason that he did not think he could identify any of them. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Slator last evening to obtain his statement directly, but he could not be found, and as the matter now rests it is probable that the perpetrators of this gross outrage will never be brought to justice.

### The Stuyvesant Bank Deposits.

A meeting of the Stuyvesant Bank depositors was held, last evening, in Room No. 24, Cooper Union, to take action with reference to the settlement of the affairs of the bank. About twenty of the depositors were present, and Mr. J. T. Kelly presided. A discussion arose as to the advisability of disposing of the lease of the building for $10,000 in cash, which sum could be at present obtained; but as it was the general opinion of the depositors that the lease was worth from $20,000 to $25,000, it was finally agreed that the Secretary, Mr. Drayer, shall request Mr. Platt, the receiver, not to dispose of it for ninety days, to allow of more favorable offers being made.

Mr. Becker suggested that their present counsel, Mr. Hackett, should be compelled to render a satisfactory statement of the present position of affairs, and remarked that if, as he proposed six months ago, the depositors had placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Walker, the accounts of the bank would have been more speedily settled.

Mr. W. McMaster said he believed there was fraud and embezzlement underlying the whole transaction, and he proposed that Mr. Hackett and the officers of the bank be forced to show their hands. He believed there was money over and above the liabilities held by the officials.

Messrs. Miller, Oliver, Schmalholtz, and the chairman were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Platt to ascertain the present state of affairs, with a view of effecting a speedy settlement. The meeting then adjourned.

### Sudden Death of a New-York Merchant in Brooklyn.

On Monday evening Mr. John C. McArthur, aged forty-five years, a ship broker, doing business at No. 120 Water-street, went to his home, corner of Baltic and Henry streets, Brooklyn, apparently in good health. During the night he was seized with a violent paroxysm of vomiting, and died before morning. Some of the symptoms seemed to indicate that he had taken poison, but whether intentionally or not could not be ascertained. The coroner has charge of the matter, and will hold a post-mortem examination. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

## NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS

### NEW-YORK.

The report of Mrs. Foster's death, which was circulated yesterday, is untrue. She is indisposed, but not seriously ill.

The case of Benoni Howard, charged with dealing in counterfeit internal revenue match-stamps was yesterday concluded and given to the jury.

Patrolman Samuel Hall, of the Fifth Precinct Police, was dismissed the department yesterday for absenting himself from post during his tour of patrol duty.

Special Treasury Agent Jayne caused the seizure of ten hogsheads of stone china, yesterday, at Hoboken, for irregularity of invoice. The goods are valued at $2,600.

Lemuel F. Fowler, indicted for having, in April, 1872, sold a quantity of counterfeit fractional 50-cent currency and a $10 imitation national bank note to B. F. Dodson, was yesterday placed on trial in the United States Circuit Court.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, Mary Swartz recovered $3,500 from Elizabeth A. Edgar for the death of the former's husband through the falling of a rotten dock, which the latter was bound to keep in repair.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, sixty-six pieces of black lace, 382 pieces of silk and gimp, 310 pieces of embroidery, and other articles were condemned, no claimant appearing. They were seized on the steamer Silesia.

### BROOKLYN.

Owing to the absence of the Controller, the appointment of two physicians as health officers did not take place yesterday.

Alfred Morris, aged four years, fell from a third-story window at No. 17 President-street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

The weekly statement of the City Treasurer shows a balance on hand, March 22, of $3,599,199 97, which has been deposited in fourteen Brooklyn banks.

Fanny Hyde, who killed James Watson, was yesterday committed to the Raymond-street Jail. The District-Attorney says that her trial will be brought on as soon as possible.

Henry Delamater was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of selling policy tickets at No. 40 Division-street, E. D. Peter Williams was detained as a witness. Delamater was held for trial.

Monday afternoon burglars entered the residence of Mr. J. H. Johnson, No. 101 Clymer-street, by breaking open the scuttle of the roof, and carried away $120 in money and several articles of small value.

Robert Rowley, a laborer, residing in Hopkins-street, was seized with a fit yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Walworth-street, and died in a few minutes. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Margaret C. Vorhees, a colored woman, aged forty-four years, residing at No. 8 Hart's-alley, while on her way to the Bridge-street African M. E. Church, was taken suddenly ill, and died before medical aid could be procured.

### LONG ISLAND.

On Monday evening a fire broke out in the drying-room of the molding and planing mill on Clinton-avenue, Flushing, owned by J. Milnor Peck. Owing to the abundance of water attainable from the docks, the steamer, with the hand engines, succeeded in confining the flames to the appartment in which it originated.

### STATEN ISLAND.

The pupils of the Toad Hill Public School yesterday gave an exhibition at the school-house, consisting of reading and recitations, and closing with vocal and instrumental music.

### NEW-JERSEY.

John R. Pierson, a well-known resident of Trenton, died on Monday night from lockjaw.

Silver-leaf and silks valued at $1,000 were seized at the Hamburg docks, Monday night.

Three freight-cars of an extra train were thrown from the track of the Erie Railway, at Allendale, yesterday morning.

St. Paul's P. E. Church is to be enlarged and improved at an expense of $40,000. The extension is calculated to seat 600 people.

A boy named Vogel, eight years old, living in Jersey City, left home, Monday, to go to school, since which time he has not been heard of.

A site has been purchased for the new St. Barnabas Hospital at Newark. It is located on First-street, in the suburb of Roseville, and cost $22,000.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the child found on Jersey City Heights Saturday morning. The verdict was that death was caused by some persons unknown.

Officer Dykeman, of Hoboken, last evening arrested Luke Cornell on a charge of committing an assault on James Dugan, with a slung-shot, at the Bremen docks. Cornell was held in $500 bail.

A Newark ruffian named Patrick Donovan has been committed to the County Jail, charged with biting off the ear of a man named Gallagher, whose cheek he also bit and lacerated in a fearful manner.

James O'Neill, while attempting to cross between two cars of a freight-train on the Erie Railway at Paterson, on Monday evening, had his feet caught between the bumpers and crushed. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Hoboken has another mystery. Late Monday two intoxicated men left a horse-car, near the old Ferry-street bridge. Shortly after two pistol shots were heard. On repairing to the spot, the police found the hats worn by the men and a small pool of blood. The men made their escape.

The Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton are now hearing the heirs of George W. Bailey, who brought suit in the Hudson Circuit Court to recover from the City of Hoboken $613 for bounty promised to him and others who volunteered to fill up the city's quota of men in 1864. Bailey recovered judgment below, and the case is brought upon a writ of error.

A young lady of New-Brunswick, last night about 8 o'clock, while looking from the window of her residence on Bayard-street, saw four men stop under the lamp on the corner of Schuyler-street, and examine a number of keys which one of them produced from his pocket. They then extinguished the street lamp, and tried several doors and windows in the vicinity, after which they departed. The police were notified, but the men did not reappear.

### Ancient Egypt—A Lecture by Mr. De Peyster.

The fourth lecture of a course in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias was delivered last evening in the hall of Rutger's College. Mr. Frederic J. De Peyster was the lecturer, and the subject was "An Hour in the Home of the Pharaohs." The lecture was descriptive of Upper Egypt, its ancient cities and gigantic ruins, the remains of its wonderful palaces, the tombs of its monarchs, the pyramids, and the Nile. After describing the geography and delightful climate of Upper Egypt, the lecturer proceeded to show how it must have been in this favored spot that civilization originated and developed. It was secure from invasion, being surrounded by impassable deserts and the sea; its climate produced food in abundance, and nature there gave everything which only the highest civilization yields. Alluding to the many acts with which the ancient Egyptians were familiar thousands of years ago, and their enlightened condition, the lecturer said that when the first voyagers from Greece reached Egypt, the long dynasty of the Pharaohs was only then dying out. Mr. De Peyster described the tombs of the Kings, which had all been despoiled. In endeavoring to make his hearers realize the forty-four centuries which have rolled over the pyramids, the lecturer said that we go to see Ticonderoga, and its antiquity of 100 years impresses us, but if we visit Oxford, in England, the tower in which Richard Cœur de Léon was born, seven centuries ago, it makes Ticonderoga a matter of yesterday. In Rome we may comprehend that the Coliseum was built by men who had seen and spoken with our blessed Redeemer, but the mind could scarcely realize that the pyramids were then twenty centuries old. The lecturer spoke in detail of the Temple of Karnac, the ruins of Thebes, and many other objects of interest in the land he was describing.

### The American Geographical Society.

The American Geographical Society met last evening at their rooms, Cooper Institute. Chief-Justice Daly occupied the chair. The Treasurer reported a balance of $251 39 in the treasury, and the Secretary reported 337 donations. Twenty new members were admitted. Letters were read from M. Maunoir, Secretary of the Geographical Society of Paris; Clements R. Markham, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, the former Vice-President, all showing the liveliest interest in the welfare of the society.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Alvan A. Southworth, who read a paper entitled "The Soudan and the Valley of the White Nile." The lecturer stated that he had spent over a year in Africa, during which he had traveled over 4,000 miles of territory.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley once more described the route taken by Dr. Livingstone, and spoke of the discoveries of Speke, Grant, and Sir Samuel Baker.

Dr. Gardner proposed the Viceroy as an honorary member of the society, and the following gentlemen as corresponding members: Ishmail Pasha, Governor General of the Soudan, Herr Hassell, formerly Austrian Consul, and Franz Hassan, formerly French Consul, Gen. Kirkham, Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Army, and Signor Miani, the Italian explorer, now in Africa.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000. Weather extremely bad. A driving north-westerly snow-storm prevailing all day, but market active and prices firm. Sales at $4 75@$5 80 for fair to choice Steers; $6 40@$6 55 for extra: choice Texans sold at $4@$4 62½. Shipments—2,500. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 8,500; sales of common and mixed lots at $4 75@$4 90; good to choice, $5@$5 30, with a few extra lots at $5 35 @$5 40, closing firm, with pens cleared; shipments, 7,500. Sheep quiet and weak; receipts, 2,000, mostly of poor quality; prices easier; sales of fair to choice at $4 75@$5 30; shipments, 352.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 438 head; prices on Northern stock were firm; medium grades were disposed of with less life. Sales of choice at $10 75@$11; extra, $9 50@$10 50; first quality, $8@$9 25; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,629 head; the Northern Sheep business does not seem to improve, even with light supply; sales, in lots, at $3@$4 75 each. Veal Calves sold at $5@$15.

[Advertisement.]

As catarrh breeds consumption, use Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. For pain, use Pain Paint. Sold everywhere.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.*—J. Hathaway, Miss E. Hathaway, Miss A. Robinson, Miss J. French, G. C. Smith, J. J. Mullin, Miss Ella Wessner, T. Musgrave, Miss C. L. Yesper, Wm. Grant, Miss E. Grant, J. Aspinwall, Mrs. E. Stevenson and child, N. J. Shipton, Jas. Symmons, H. Stoddart, S. Greave, Mrs. H. Butterfield, F. W. Hayne, Dr. A. C. Murdock, wife and 2 children, Alex. Murdock, Miss Jennie Murdock, W. Meier, Rev. J. Sandborn, W. Thompson and 2 children, J. H. Clark, G. Turner, H. Armstrong, J. Hogg, R. Brown, B. Jukes, A. Jaaffe, Miss M. Jaaffe, A. W. Atwood, W. Sheppard, C. Gray, H. Simpson, P. McKinley, Mrs. E. Frontifredi and child, D. Edwards, R. Edwards, G. James, R. Reonell, C. Beard, H. Zacharie, W. Emerson and child, Miss A. Emerson, S. Mills, Miss E. Dempsey, J. Gobring, H. Bucklev.

*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—D. B. Keeler, Wm. Woodward, Capt. Mason, George Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roden.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......5:54 | Sun sets....6:18 | Moon rises...5:13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:20 | Gov. Island.7:09 | Hell Gate...8:21

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 25.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Albemarle, Read, Bermuda, Lunt Brothers; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Barks Moneta, Kirby, Dunkirk, Boyd & Hincken; Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Goodwin' Cruz, Cardenas, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.; Charles A. Board, Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff & Co.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Fouike's Sons; Ida, (Br.,) Smith, Annapolis, N. S., Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Israel Snow, Pease, Bridgeton, Barbadoes, B. J. Wenberg; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Wilmington, N. C., A Dayton & Co.; D. L. Sturges, Chase, Wood's Hole, Ferguson & Wood; Maria L. Davis, Terry, Orient, Hackett & Bro.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool March 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Panita, Doane, Wilmington 3 ds., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lillian, (of Yarmouth,) Captick, Rotterdam Jan. 26, via Savannah 5 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Spandi, (Nor.,) Marcussen, Swansea 54 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Providentia, (Nor.,) Walkrist, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Excelsior, Bowers, 4 ds., in ballast to J. T. B. Maxwell & Co.; will load for Cadiz.

Bark Louise Wichards, (Ger.,) Wilde, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Ida L. Ray, (of Boston,) Pressey, Caibarien 16 ds., with melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Welcher—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Primus, (Ger.,) Peters, Rio Grande do Sul 80 ds., with hides to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Thomas Campbell, (of Weymouth,) Lewis, Ponce, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master. Left in port brig Ciulsen, Peters, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Toronto, (of Halifax,) Campbell, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Providence, in ballast to master.

Schr. G. L. Bradley, (of Bucksport,) Chipman, St. Johns, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sterling, (Brigham,) Sprague, Messina 58 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Beckwith, New-London, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Helen Thompson, Smith, Spruce Head, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. M. E. Rockwell, Rockwell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Heany, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Stonybrook, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. W. Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Rathway, Mystic, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Patterson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. F. Oakley, Newman, Southport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lodovick Bill, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, De Hart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Millie Washburn, Kelly, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Taunton, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. W. Tull, Hunter, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Avery, New-London, with fish to B. C. Rogers.

Schr. Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jas. Parkinson, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Stevens, Elwell, Belfast, with lumber, for Baltimore.

Schr. Harvest Home, Hogan, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Julia A. Stafford, Ford, Allyn's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John I. Worthington, Terry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Butler, Knowles, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. James Satterthwaite, Swan, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Allen, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tangent, Newman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Risley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jas. Ponder, Brown, Providence, for Hoboken.
Schr. John Morris, Davis, Providence, for Hoboken.
Schr. Emma Curtis, Curtis, Wellfleet, for Virginia.
Schr. W. H. West, Knowles, Boston, for Norfolk.
Schr. Aphrodite, Wallace, Wellfleet, for Virginia.
Schr. Transit, Rackett, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Ida Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Rankin, Providence.
Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. L. Hadley, Perkins, Rockport, Me.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Thompson, Stonington.
Schr. William McCobb, Hill, New-London.
Schr. S. C. Smith, Baylis, New-Haven.
Schr. Lizzie Nickels, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Wareham.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Samuel Ricker, Ricker, Norwalk.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. New-Zealand, French, Providence.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. John Wright, Buell, New-Haven.
Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Newport.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Willetts, Brookhaven.
Schr. Josephine, Phinny, New-Bedford.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.
Schr. Chas. Mathews, Haskell, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Geo. Shattuck, Mills, Wickford.
Schr. Marietta, Prescott, Greenport.
Schr. Kendrick Fish, Rolley, Providence.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbie, Providence.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Rankin, New-Haven.
Schr. Sallie Chatre, Trefethen, Taunton.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket.
Schr. Clara, Weeks, Providence.
Schr. Pushaw, Hart, Fall River.
Schr. Union Flag, Frisbie, Providence.
Schr. Fancy, Sackett, Greenwich.
Schr. C. W. Holt, Delay, Providence.
Schr. Henrietta, Smith, Providence.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Belle Brown, Hall, Rockland; Silas McLoon, Chase, Rockland; Chas. Rodgers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.; Col. Ellsworth, ——, Portland, Me.; Helen Thompson, ——, Vinalhaven; J. Wellington, ——, Boston.

SAILED—Steam-ships Virgo, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, E.; raining.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—Arr. bark Flora, from London; brigs M. H. Morris, from Cienfuegos; Maggie S., from Mayaguez; Constance, from Ponce, and schr. Alba, from Arroyo.

Also arr. Clotilda, from Cienfuegos; Scotland, from Baltimore; brig Athol, from Cienfuegos; schr. East Wind, from Cape Haytien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25.—Arr. steamers Equator, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 25.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Anna, from Matanzas; brig TD Ile, from Rio; bark Chapman, from Liverpool, to Alexandria. Passed out bark Natal, for Trinidad schr. S. M. Pennell, for the West Indies.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 25.—The North American, for Baltimore; Austrian, for Liverpool; Tiger, for Newfoundland; Alpha, for Bermuda and St. Thomas, sailed to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Arr. steam-ship Co... from New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., March 25.—Arr. steam-ship Moravian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York.

Cld. bark Cathedral, for Brunswick.

Sld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 25.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah, for Boston; Ida Augusta, from Fall River, for Bound Pond, Me.; schrs. Wm. McLoon, New-York, for South Thomaston; Eureka, Port Johnson, for Vinal Haven; Ellen Morrison, do., for Salem; E. H. Furber and John E. Sanford, Boston, for Baltimore; J. G. Babcock, do., for New-York; Saxon, Portland, for do.; Abbie S. Emery, Rockland for do.

Sld. schrs. Charles Comery; P. S. Lindsey, and Saxon.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the wind was fresh from E. N. E., with cloudy weather.

### Spoken.

By schr. Sterling, March 16, lat. 24, lon. 56, spoke brig Caroline, from Messina, for Baltimore.

By ship Lillian, March 4, lat. 26, long. 69, spoke brig John Campbell, from London, for Deboy Island 41 ds. out.

By bark Louise Richards, March 18, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 17, spoke schr. Mary Ray, from Baltimore, for Nassau: had lost the mate overboard on the 17th in a gale from the N. W., and was drowned.

### European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The Allan line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Portland March 11 has arr. here.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square,
SILVERSMITHS.
STERLING SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS
935-1,000 FINE QUALITY GUARANTEED
VERY CLOSE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.
NEW COPYRIGHTED DESIGNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE OR IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

GAS FIXTURES
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
OFFER THE MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GLASS, BRONZE, AND GILT GAS-FIXTURES IN THE CITY AT TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

BROOKS BROS.,
CLOTHIERS,
UNION-SQUARE
AND
CORNER CHERRY AND CATHERINE-STS.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
AND ALSO TO A GREAT VARIETY OF THE BEST STYLES OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH BONNETS, ROUND HATS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
MARCH 26 AND 27.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
827 and 829 Broadway,
NEAR 13TH-ST.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43, MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

The Kensett Collection.
Executor's sale of over 600 of the
STUDIES AND PICTURES
by the late
JOHN F. KENSETT,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., EVERY EVENING of the present week, commencing MONDAY, March 24, and ending SATURDAY, March 29.
The sale will begin at 7½ o'clock each evening.
R. SOMMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. H. A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

# RENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

## What it Costs to Reside in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and Elizabeth.

Next after Brooklyn the thoughts of searchers for cheap homes turn to Jersey City and the suburbs thereabout. The old and popular prejudice against "living out of the world" has been materially changed within the last few years by the experience of hundreds of families, who have left narrow quarters in this City for cheaper and more commodious homes in Jersey.

"Once live in Jersey," says the man of experience there, "and you will not want to live out of it;" but as with all questions of like character and importance, there are two sides to this subject, and the advocates of each find equally convincing arguments to command attention. One says there are no amusements in Jersey; New-York is the centre of business, of music and art; and it will not do to go out of it. Another answers we have cheap homes, plenty of room, good accommodations, good air, good schools, churches, and cheap and rapid railroad and ferry communications with New-York from the Jersey side of the water. Jersey City cannot boast many very important public improvements, but individual effort is everywhere asserting itself. The hills all round about, lately bare, and bleak, and uninviting, have become dotted with pretty white cottages and more sober rows of brick dwellings. Avenues and streets are opening everywhere; horse-car routes, though far behind Brooklyn, are continually increasing and improving, and steam-cars dart off in all directions. Thousands of "commuters" ride on those cars every day between New-York and the numerous suburban residences that cover the country for miles in all directions. School children ride also back and forth; and, as for the ferry-boats, they are filled night and morning with vast crowds whose business brings them daily to the City. The advantages here are that persons residing, even only a very few miles from the ferries, can ride to their gates by steam, and the continual run of trains makes delay a matter of rare occurrence at the hours in which quick transit is most needed. In looking into the question of rents, one finds in Jersey City no house of moderate size in any desirable locality, convenient to the ferry, for less than $600. The cheaper homes are further out. But then, persons under heavy rents in New-York for larger places, may here find houses for $1,200, said to be equal in regard to modern conveniences, to houses for which a rent of $2,500 is paid in New-York. April is the Jerseyman's moving month, and he has, with a peculiar sort of consistency, fixed on the first of that month—"All Fool's Day"—in which to do his migrating.

This year a good deal of changing is expected among residents. Few, however, are believed to be leaving the city. Many inquiries are being made, too, by New-Yorkers desirous of finding homes here, so that there is no prospect of a decrease in the population. Rents will not be generally increased, notwithstanding, but will probably continue about the same as the past two years. Great hopes are entertained for the city's future in a commercial point of view, as soon as proper docks are constructed and other improvements perfected. The City authorities, however, are a little slow with public works. Advances in the price of land are therefore backward, and at present rents have no tendency upward. A good many houses are going up every year on Bergen Hill, which, being in the City, has the advantages of gas and water. A handsome two-story and basement wooden house, with a French roof, near the horse-cars and steam railroad, and overlooking the water, rents for about $600. From this figure one may obtain an idea of what others not so favorably located will bring. There are several smaller houses bringing about $400 and upward, but they are rapidly being taken. Beyond the hill, at the west end, there is a good chance for the erection of cheap houses, as land is lower in price than elsewhere. The meadows here are receiving the attention of moneyed men, and no doubt they will be dotted with habitations in a very short time. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build all their work-shops here, a little beyond the Hackensack River, and have their layouts and extra tracks at the same place. Hudson City has been slow for some time, and there is a fair opportunity for a poor man to own his house there, if the location should suit him.

Hoboken is receiving some attention this year as a place of residence, and business, too. On Union Hill, houses containing from six to nine rooms can be had at rents ranging from $300 to $600. There are excellent locations about here for private residences, on high ground, overlooking the river, and at distances ranging from fifteen to thirty minutes from the ferry. The Germans, ever partial to fresh air and green fields, have flocked to Hoboken in large numbers. A new ferry is soon to run from the foot of the hill to the upper portion of New-York. There are some handsome residences on the terraces, which rent for a trifle more than $1,000, and the lowest figure for a moderate-sized house, well situated, near the ferry would be about $500. There are more extensive land-owners in Hoboken than in any place within equal distance of New-York, and they are exerting themselves continually to add to the importance of the place, and consequently to the value of their own possessions in common with other residents. A number of steamship lines are to make Hoboken their landing-place during the coming Summer, and considerable business is expected in consequence. Building in some parts of Jersey City is discouraged in consequence of the rule pursued in levying assessments. Where streets are being opened and other improvements prosecuted, if a lot has had a building placed upon it before the assessments are made, both lot and building are assessed; while, if the house had not been put up until after the owner of the lot had paid his assessment, he could afterward build his house free of this charge. Lenders of money on bond and mortgage hesitate, too, before making advances on projected buildings on property to be assessed in this way, lest the assessment should swallow up the owner's entire interest. The courts have decided that the City's claim has preference over a mortgage.

Outside of the immediate neighborhood of the ferries, Newark absorbs the most attention. Its property is increasing every year; it has rapid and frequent communication with New-York, and gives thousands of her workers lodging. The rents of the best houses in central locations in Newark range from $1,000 to $1,500, and a good average figure for a very fair class of houses is set down at $500 to $700 a year. A few miles from the depots rents run from $300 to $500 for nice houses, situated upon high ground and convenient to the horse-cars. In Woodside, which is considered a remarkably pretty place, double houses, with stable and carriage house, and from an acre to an acre and a half of land rent for $1,200. Irvington is also looked upon by some of the people of Newark as a favorite place of residence for those whose means compel economy. The railroad accommodation to Irvington, however, is not the best. In the Fourteenth Ward of Newark some new houses, valued at $6,000 to $7,000, are being finished, and will be let at $400 to $500; for property here is not expected to bring in ten per cent.

Elizabeth is another desirable place to reside in for those who can live so far from New-York. The time taken in reaching Elizabeth from the City Hall would average perhaps three-quarters of an hour. Rents vary from $500 to $1,000 here. There are many handsome residences in Elizabeth, but the citizens have recently complained of the heavy assessments made for town improvements, and private enterprise has received a check for the present. Besides these places there are a dozen more scattered at various distances along the line of the different railroads, which would be very likely to pay for the trouble of an investigation by those desiring suburban homes. People compelled to change their quarters in New-York do not always give the matter sufficient consideration. Moving here is so common with many persons, and particularly with those who can least afford to make changes, that it is regarded as of little consequence. Besides, it comes so suddenly upon most people that they are prevented from carefully looking into the question, so they move in haste and repent at leisure, only to repeat the operation when May comes about again; and so the whirl is kept up until New-Yorkers get to be strangers, socially, at their own doors. Though the same spirit of change, to a considerable extent, enters into business, and results in making the watch-maker of to-day keep a liquor-store to-morrow, or a book-store the day after, yet it is not so general as the habit of changing the place of residence. Families occupying parts of houses are most likely to suffer by frequent moving. Many respectable families have found, too late, that they had for neighbors blacklegs or thieves, whose fair exteriors helped them to pass for honest men.

Outside of the City there is less danger of encountering the corrupting influences that permeate the immoral atmosphere of crowded City tenements, where vice and drunkenness are so prevalent, and this alone may, perhaps, prove an inducement to persons of small means to abandon the excitement of the Metropolis for the calm and dull delights of the suburbs.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## The Debtors' Petition.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In to-day's TIMES is a letter signed "Daniel H. Burtnett," grieving over his lot, "that of being confined in Ludlow-street Jail," and presenting a memorial to the Legislature. I would like to know if he is the gentleman that went bail for that notorious confidence operator and swindler, George Dunn, alias Thomas Dunn, last September, and whom the then District-Attorney, Allen, vouched for as a gentleman worth $200,000 and president of an insurance company, and who, upon investigation, was found (or rather never found) to be the head, or connected with, a "patent rights bought or money-made-easy institution." He then claimed to own two houses in East Forty-third-street. His man, Dunn, was released and taken to Brooklyn on another warrant, when he was furnished with a letter of introduction and vouched for to District-Attorney Britton by District-Attorney Allen, who also furnished Mrs. Dunn (fully as bad as her husband) with a letter to a leading criminal lawyer in Brooklyn, urging his interest in her behalf, at the same time sending District-Attorney Britton letters in the behalf of both. That Burtnett said he merely went bail to make money out of it, and his own family relations said he was unreliable and not worthy of belief. If this is the same man he is not entitled to much sympathy. Yours,

VICTIM.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1872.

## The Drawbacks of Staten Island.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see in to-day's issue a letter from one signing himself "D," on the desirability of Staten Island as a place of residence for mechanics and others, whose income is $800 to $1,200. I for one, have tried it, and know to my sorrow that such is not the fact. I always keep an account of all my expenses, and I find that for the year which I was down there, it cost me $200 more than it does for a like period in the City. The rents are a little cheaper, but to offset that, everything you buy is higher, not to mention the loss of time and annoyance, and also additional expense of travel. Those who have had anything to do with boat companies know that no dependence can be placed on their promises. Allowing that a poor man can hire a place for only part of the year, (it will be one out of fifty who can so hire,) can he afford to move twice in one year at $8 to $15 per load? I doubt it. Again, can he afford to lose half a day every time there is a fog on the river? For every one knows that a very small excuse is required by the ferries running to the Island to skip a trip or two, and as the early trips are the ones generally to suffer from such cause, would it not necessarily bear rather heavily on that class of persons who are required to be at their work by 7 A. M. And, if, as has very often happened with me, they are compelled to remain in the City all night, they will find no small addition added to their expenses and considerable anxiety of family to throw in. I should advise every one contemplating a move to the Island to first inquire as to the cheapness of living from some one who lives there, and who does business in the City.

G.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

## Police Reform.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your remarks relative to the reformation of the police under the new charter recalls to my mind the following incident, which has suggestiveness, if a reformation in the appointment of police officers is really contemplated: Last Winter, one of the coldest nights of the season, between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., I rode down-town in one of the — avenue cars. The conductor attracted my attention on account of his fine face, and perfect physical health and form. I saw that he was suffering from the cold, and I asked him if he would not prefer being a policeman to a car conductor. He eyed me a moment with suspicious curiosity, and then replied, with great bitterness of manner: "Of course, I would rather be a policeman—the work is light compared with being a car conductor, and the pay double; who would not?" Looking at the conductor's fine American face, his manly figure, and evident physical strength, I continued: "Why don't you apply for the place of a policeman?" The man replied substantially as follows: "I was born in this City, of good parentage; have had a good education; was a clerk in a store, doing well, when the rebellion broke out. I enlisted among the first, and served four years, and have an honorable discharge. If I had been imprudent in regard to my health, or had been intemperate, I might have got on the sick list, and been drawing a pension. But as I was neither, I left the army at twenty-six, in perfect health, and no claims on the Government; but I have not been able to get into any permanent business, and have gone from bad to worse, until I have come to this—a car-conductor. I applied for the situation of a policeman, but was treated with contempt. I think being a soldier in the Union army made against me. I would make a good policeman; I liked the discipline of the army, and I would like the discipline of the police. But it seems impossible for an American-born citizen, however well 'put up,' to get on the police."

Here we left the car and the conductor, solemnly impressed with the conundrum, "Why should the Police of this City continue to be made up entirely of naturalized citizens of Celtic origin?" Under the "new deal," suppose a fair division made of these police appointments, by giving the three representative populations of the City a fair division of the police appointments, viz.: one-third American, one-third German, and one-third Irish. Let these nationalities vie with each other in efficiency, and we will then have an efficient police, and justice will be done to every class of society.

T.

## Shall Women Vote?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Some days since Mrs. Stanton aimed at my devoted head a column of withering eloquence, which, however, did not crush me, but having, like most women, other affairs to occupy me than discussions of national questions, I have been obliged to let a long space of time elapse before stepping forth for, I hope, the last time to vindicate the right of women *not* to vote. It was, I confess, a disappointment to me to find Mrs. Stanton incapable of fairness in argument. I had expected at least that from one so widely known as she is. In this last letter she implies that it was I who first quoted St. Paul; that it was I who tried to shield my weakness behind an array of Bible women; whereas, if she will take the trouble to notice her letter of Feb. 20, she will see that my quotations of Scripture were simply in refutation of her arguments, based on like quotations. This I think hardly fair and honorable. She says, too: "I have shown her that the fundamental principles of Bible and Constitution alike favor the complete liberty and equality of all the human family, irrespective of sex, color, caste, class, or condition." It is true that Mrs. Stanton has attempted this, but I fail to perceive that she has proved it in the sense she means. Indeed, I am surprised, though an opponent of the franchise, to see how few and poor are the arguments that are brought forward to support the cause. Again, she says: "As an instance of the narrow, literal way she reads Hebrew Scripture, she says Adam was first formed, then Eve, and as the woman was of the man, her true position is one of subjection." In the first place this is a misquotation; in the second it was St. Paul, not I, who originally made the remark.

Where and how I implied that "maternity is a curse" I fail to see; certainly I never intended such an implication. It is, on the contrary, in the true order of things, the greatest blessing and honor to woman. True, many, very many of our women are in such wretched physical condition as to turn not only this but many other blessings to curses, but the franchise will not help that. Mrs. Stanton also says: "The texts usually quoted have no bearing whatever." Then why did she quote, and, most of all, St. Paul? I have never pleaded for the "subjection of wives," in the ordinary sense of the word subjection. Men and women are equal in every way; but although their paths lie side by side through life, they are two, not one, but both are equally high, free, and noble. The daily work of life is hard enough at best, even when divided into halves, one the man's, the other the woman's, but if the division is withdrawn, if we women have not only our own work laid upon us, but the man's, too, we shall, I fear, sink and fall beneath the heavy burden; for those who have seen women striving to do both parts, or who have so striven, know but too well what the struggle is; or else we must exchange, and stepping from our own sphere leave it to the men, or let it go neglected. The life-paths will quickly become more and more uneven, and merge at last into one broad road which "leadeth unto destruction." Mrs. Stanton will doubtless smile at this picture of woe, and consider it very foolish to make so much of just voting; but there is the point. If it were merely a question of voting, as they do in England, where certain property qualifications entitle a woman to a vote, it would be very different; but here they demand not only indiscriminate voting and all political rights, including the power to hold office, as I understand the question.

Mrs. Stanton's own words are, to my thinking, an indication of the evil tendency of this movement. She says, "Marriage is no longer an indissoluble tie," and "taking all the States together we have eighteen causes for divorce," and this she esteems a sign of progress. Shame, shame, I say. Let us forget that a woman has said this. Is it not a crying shame throughout our land that the marriage relation is so lightly esteemed? Is not this at the root of half, aye, and more than half, the evils of our time? It needs but a caprice, but to tire of one's husband or wife, and lo! they are parted. The knowledge of this facility in undoing the tie once considered life-long, causes many hasty and ill-advised matches, which in their turn afford much occupation to the divorce courts. Has Mrs. Stanton forgotten the words of Christ, (or does she esteem them as lightly as those of St. Paul?) where he says, (Mark x.,) "For the hardness of your hearts he (Moses) wrote you this precept" (of divorce.) "But from the beginning God made them male and female. For this cause shall a man leave his father and his mother and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh: so then they are no more twain but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." "Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her, and if a woman put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery."

I fear Mrs. Stanton is right when she says we are too late. I fear we are doomed to this degradation, as a natural consequence of the sins of our race, even as the downfall and uprooting of the Jews from their home in Palestine were the result of their long course of sin against the most high God. May we, if we are driven forth into "the world's broad field of battle," in this new sense, return after short trial humiliated, but strengthened and purified, with true heart-thankfulness to our own happy sphere. And if this trial comes, and some, nay, most of us, go down to the grave without seeing the day of restoration, may we never quite lose the light of hope which points us forward to a "good time coming," when women shall be all once more women, not nondescripts with the forms of women, but hearts of neither sex.

A WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 20, 1873.

## England's Post-Office Influence and the Increase of Communication by Mail.

*From the London Times, March 10.*

On Friday evening Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, C. B., delivered a lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, with reference to the postal and telegraphic systems of this country. The lecture was entitled "On a Co-operative Society." After noticing at length the early history and development of the post-office, Mr. Scudamore went on to say that posts which at first were unremunerative had in the course of years become profitable. In the first year of penny postage, when there were but 4,500 receptacles for letters, the average number posted in each receptacle was 37,000. Last year, when there were 20,000 receptacles, the average number posted in each during the year was 40,000. The population of the country was greater, of course, than it was in 1840, but the increase of letters had outstripped the increase of population. In 1840 there were but seven letters to each head of the population. In 1871 there were twenty-nine letters to each head of the population. The progress of education since 1840 had been great, but it was hard to say that education had done more for penny postage than penny postage had done for education. During the last twenty years the net revenue of the Post-office had steadily and constantly increased. In the five years of this period it averaged £560,000 per annum; in the second period of five years it averaged £1,000,000 per annum; in the third period of five years it averaged nearly £1,200,000; and in the fourth and last period of five years it had averaged nearly £1,400,000 per annum. The Money-order Office, which was a Government bank for the transmission of money, could never have attained its present proportions, or have become so useful as it was if it had not been grafted on the Post-office, with the growth of which institution it also had grown. It was not established with a view to profit, but for the distinctly expressed purpose of providing the poorer classes of the community with some means of remitting small sums of money. For a few years it was actually carried on at a loss, (although the charges to the public were much higher than they now were,) but by means of successive improvements in the mode of carrying on the work it was made to produce a moderate amount of profit. It was a bank, having at the present time about 4,500 agents, each of whom could draw at sight upon all the others. The development of the Post-office, under the operation of penny postage, had made the Money order Office what it was, and out of the Money order Office grew the Post-office Savings Bank. Nevertheless, when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Post-office Savings Bank bill, there were many who opposed it and many who predicted that the scheme would fail. They were sure that the scheme would not be popular; that the people would be distrustful of the Government, and always prefer to lodge their money in private hands; that the expenses of the scheme in the hands of the Government would become unnecessarily great, and that it must result in a loss to the State. Those were the predictions. Now hear what the results had been. In twelve years more than 3,000,000 persons had opened accounts in this Post-office Savings Bank, and had deposited more than £55,000,000 of money. They had withdrawn, as their occasions required, about £34,000,000, part of which, as a matter of course, was accrued interest. Nearly 1,500,000 persons now had accounts open in the Post-office Banks, and the sum due to them, with the accrued interest, exceeded £20,000,000. The business had been carried on all over the kingdom, the system having grown with the money-order system. And yet, after paying all expenses and making all proper allowance for depreciation of the securities in which the money of the depositors had been invested, the surplus of assets over liabilities at the close of 1871 was £445,000. He would now speak of the Postal Telegraph Department. In speaking of that department he felt he could not do better than recall to their recollection a report (bearing the signature of Mr. Harrison) which was made to and adopted by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce nearly eight years ago, and which most powerfully contributed to the introduction of the present system. He would recall to their recollection the complaints which the Chamber of Commerce then made, and the demands which it urged. At that time the average charge throughout the whole kingdom was a little over two shillings—that was to say, if they divided the total number of messages into their total produce, the quotient was a little over 2 shillings. Now the average charge was very little more than 1 shilling; so that the public had gained even in that way fifty per cent. But they had gained a still greater advantage—they had gained uniformity of charge. Formerly the charge varied not merely according to distance, but according to route, and it was impossible for any one to know, without inquiry at a telegraph office, what he would have to pay for a message. This uncertainty as to the charge greatly tended to keep down business. Now, however, in almost every case, the charge was known, and this certainty as to the charge was a powerful temptation to people to use the advantages held out to them. There were, no doubt, inaccuracies still. There would always be some inaccuracies. Neither the clerks nor the instruments would ever be made perfect, and he might add that he very much doubted whether all the persons who sent telegraph messages would succeed in satisfying the Civil Service Commissioners of the excellence and eligibility of their handwriting. As regarded charges of delay, he did not pretend that they were perfect, but he was sure that they beat their predecessors, and he intended that year by year they should go on beating themselves. Next, as to the deficiency in the means of telegraphic communication. The report of the Chamber said that the three existing companies provided means of communication, in 1865, between about 1,000 separate places, and that there was no telegraphic communication to or from such places in Scotland as St. Andrews, Leven, Thurso, or Wick. He was inclined to think that the report understated the amount of telegraphic accommodation in 1865, but not to any very great extent. Now, however, he was happy to be able to say that 5,500 separate localities were provided with telegraphic accommodation, and that not merely Thurso and Wick, but a host of minor places, which not even a Chamber of Commerce, in its maddest moments would have dreamt of connecting with the telegraph, had been brought into the system. The report of the Chamber said that in the year 1859 the total number of messages forwarded in the United Kingdom was 1,000,000; whereas in the United States in the same year the total number forwarded was 5,000,000. At the present time the number of messages forwarded annually throughout the United Kingdom exceeded 16,000,000—that was to say, they had ten times the business which the companies had in 1859. But in the United States the number of messages forwarded annually was less than 14,000,000, so that their business had not increased threefold since 1859. At present, Belgium had one telegraph office for every 12,000 persons, and we had one for every 6,000 persons.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 800 Pacific Mail....... 56¾ | 200 Western Union.c. 86¼ |
| 700 do......... 56⅝ | 600 do......... 86⅛ |
| 600 do.......c. 56½ | 400 do.......c. 86⅜ |
| 400 do......... 56¾ | 800 do......... 86⅜ |
| 500 do......... 56⅞ | 200 do.......s3. 86¼ |
| 200 do......... 56½ | 1000 do......... 86¼ |
| 400 do......... 56⅝ | 500 do.......c. 86⅜ |
| 400 do......... 56⅝ | 400 Erie Railroad..... 65½ |
| 200 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.102¼ | 100 do.......c. 65½ |
| 200 do.......102⅛ | 100 Lake Shore....... 94 |
| 700 do.......102 | 200 do......... 93⅞ |
| 800 do.......101⅞ | 200 do.......c. 93¾ |
| 800 do.......102 | 200 do......... 93⅝ |
| 200 do.......c.101⅞ | 200 do......... 93⅝ |
| 100 Union Pacific..... 35⅝ | 200 do......... 93⅝ |
| 1700 do......... 35½ | 200 Rock Island....... 115½ |
| 500 do.......s3. 35⅝ | 100 Boston, H.& Erie. 4½ |
| 1000 do......... 35⅝ | 100 do......... 4½ |
| 100 do.......b3. 35⅞ | 300 do......... 4½ |
| 300 do......... 35½ | 300 do.......s3. 4¼ |
| 800 do.......c. 35¾ | 100 do......... 4½ |
| 400 do......... 35⅞ | 900 do.......c. 3⅞ |
| 400 do.......b3. 35⅝ | 900 do......... 4 |
| 800 do......... 35¾ | 100 do......... 3⅞ |
| 500 do.......b30. 36 | 200 do.......b3. 4 |
| 800 do.......b3. 35½ | 200 St. Paul....... 57 |
| 100 do.......c. 35⅞ | 300 Ohio & Miss....... 45⅞ |
| 100 do.......b5. 35½ | 100 do.......c. 45⅞ |
| 400 do......... 35¾ | 100 do.......c. 45⅞ |
| 100 do.......s3. 35¾ | 100 C., C. & I. C.....c. 39⅝ |
| 200 Harlem Railroad..136 | 200 do......... 39½ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, R.,'81.117⅝ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......115¼ |
| 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.117¼ | |
| 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.111¼ | 10,000 do.......115⅜ |
| 47,000 do.......111⅜ | 50,000 do.......s3.115½ |
| 3,500 do.......111⅜ | |

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 82 | 500 Erie R..bet.call.c. 65 |
| 50,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 82 | 200 do....... 65 |
| 5,000 do....... 81¾ | 40 Pacific Mail..b. c. 57¼ |
| 10,000 do....... 81½ | 300 do....... 56⅝ |
| 1,000 N. Car. 6s old... 31¾ | 100 do.......s3. 56½ |
| 2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 18 | 800 do....... 56⅞ |
| | 1100 do....... 56⅞ |
| 5,000 Missouri 6s.... 94¾ | 200 do.......c. 56¾ |
| 5,000 do....... 94⅝ | 400 do....... 56⅞ |
| 5,000 do....... 94½ | 400 do.......c. 56⅞ |
| 5,000 do....... 94¾ | 500 do....... 57 |
| 10,000 do....... 94½ | 100 do....... 57⅛ |
| 5,000 do....... 94 | 500 do....... 57¼ |
| 5,000 Va. 6s Consol.. 56½ | 100 do.......b3. 57⅛ |
| 14,600 do....... 53 | 400 do....... 57⅜ |
| 2,000 N. Y. Cen.6s,'83. 94¾ | 1800 do....... 57¼ |
| 2,000 C., P. & Ash. o. 98 | 100 do.......b3. 57¼ |
| 3,000 C. & N. W. Con. 91 | 100 do.......c. 57¼ |
| 1,000 C. & N. W. Ex. 90 | 500 do....... 57⅜ |
| 5,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88. 94½ | 100 do.......c. 57⅜ |
| 10,000 Chic.,R I.&P.7s.103 | 700 do.......b3. 57½ |
| 2,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.. 86⅝ | 200 do....... 57⅜ |
| 1,000 do..bet. call. 86½ | 500 do.......b3. 57⅜ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 79 | 200 do....... 57¼ |
| 3,000 do....... 78¾ | 100 do....... 57⅜ |
| 2,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 76½ | 1300 do....... 57⅛ |
| 2,000 do..bet. call. 76 | 500 do....... 57⅜ |
| 2,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs.103¼ | 1800 do....... 57¼ |
| 1,000 do.......103⅜ | 100 Panama.......b. c.116 |
| 1,000 O. & M.Con.S.F 93¼ | 100 do.......116¼ |
| 2,000 Ohio & M. Con. 92¼ | 100 do.......116 |
| 4,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 89 | 100 do.......115¾ |
| 2,000 St. L. & I.M.1st. 95 | 200 Harlem.......138 |
| 4,000 M. & St.P.8s 1st.106½ | 100 do.......138½ |
| 5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 74 | 2200 do.......138¼ |
| 15,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 40¾ | 400 do..bet. call.137¾ |
| 40 Bank Commerce..116 | 100 do.......137 |
| 50 Am. Exchange Bk.111¼ | 200 do.......136¾ |
| 10 Bk. Commonwe'th 86 | 400 Lake Shore...b. c. 93⅝ |
| 14 Met. Bank.......133 | 100 do....... 93½ |
| 10 Fourth Nat. Bk..111 | 100 do....... 93⅝ |
| 5 Shoe & L. Bank..150 | 100 do....... 93⅜ |
| 25 Del. & H. Canal..118 | 400 do....... 93⅜ |
| 200 do..bet. call.117 | 200 do....... 93¾ |
| 21 do.......118 | 100 Chi. & N. W....... 88½ |
| 200 do.......117½ | 100 do.....b. c.s3. 88¼ |
| 200 do.......117¾ | 100 do....... 88¼ |
| 300 do.......118 | 1000 Un. Pacific..b. c. 35⅝ |
| 100 Md. Coal Co....... 26¾ | 200 do.......s3. 35⅝ |
| 100 Spring M. Coal.b.c. 62 | 200 do.......b3. 35½ |
| 200 New Cen. Coal.bc. 40½ | 3200 do....... 35⅝ |
| 100 Consol. Coal..b. c. 56½ | 100 do.......c. 35⅝ |
| 300 do....... 56⅝ | 400 do....... 35⅝ |
| 100 do....... 56½ | 200 do.......s3. 35⅝ |
| 100 Mar. L. & M..b. c. 15 | 300 do.......b5. 35⅝ |
| 500 At. M.S.S.Co..b.c. 4¼ | 500 do....... 35⅝ |
| 105 American Ex. b. c. 88½ | 100 do....... 35⅝ |
| 50 do....... 88½ | 100 do.......b3. 35⅝ |
| 9 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 38 | 6 P.,F.W.&C. guar., bet. call....... 95½ |
| 800 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 86¾ | 200 do.......b3. 95½ |
| 200 do....... 86⅝ | 500 N. J. Cen.......104 |
| 200 do.......b3. 86¾ | 200 C. & R. I.....b. c.115 |
| 100 do.......c. 86⅝ | 300 do.......114⅞ |
| 200 do....... 86¾ | 100 do.......115 |
| 400 do.......c. 86½ | 100 do.......115⅛ |
| 3100 do....... 86⅝ | 100 do.......115⅛ |
| 900 do.......c. 86⅝ | 100 do.......c.115⅛ |
| 900 do....... 86⅝ | 700 M. & St. Paulb. c. 57⅛ |
| 100 do.......c. 86½ | 300 Bos.,H. & E..b. c. 3⅞ |
| 500 do....... 86⅝ | 400 do....... 3⅞ |
| 100 do.......c. 86⅝ | 100 do....... 3⅞ |
| 100 N.Y.C. & H...b. c.102 | 300 do....... 3⅞ |
| 500 do.......101⅞ | 100 do.......b3. 4 |
| 200 do.......c.101⅞ | 200 do....... 3⅞ |
| 500 do.......102 | 100 do.......c. 3⅞ |
| 1600 do.......102⅛ | 5 Chi., Bur. & Q....111½ |
| 200 do.......c.102⅛ | 49 N. Y., N. H. & H., bet. call.......139½ |
| 600 do.......102⅛ | |
| 900 do.......102¼ | 100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 26 |
| 100 do.......c.102⅛ | 100 do....... 26½ |
| 1500 do.......102⅛ | 200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 45⅞ |
| 2800 do.......102⅛ | 500 do....... 46 |
| 1100 do.......102⅛ | 100 C., C. & I C..b.c.c. 39⅝ |
| 100 do.......b3.102⅛ | 100 do....... 39⅝ |
| 600 do.......c.102⅛ | 100 do....... 39⅝ |
| 900 do.......102¼ | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $32,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new.......b. c.115½ | $26,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.117½ |
| 18,000 do.......116 | 25,000 do.......b3.117½ |
| 26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.117⅛ | 10,000 do.......117½ |
| 75,000 do..bet. call.117⅛ | 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.c.117½ |
| 70,000 do.......118 | 10,000 do.......117½ |
| 1,000 U. S. 10-40 R.......111⅛ | 10,000 do.......117⅜ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 81 | 100 Lake Shore....... 93⅝ |
| 100 Harlem.......b3.137 | 100 do....... 93½ |
| 200 do.......137 | 800 Union Pacific....... 35⅝ |
| 300 West. Union.....b3. 86½ | 100 Rock Island.......115⅝ |
| 100 do.......s3. 86⅝ | 100 Ohio & Miss....... 46 |
| 600 do....... 86½ | 100 C., C., & I. C....... 39¾ |
| 100 do.......b4. 86½ | 600 do.......s3. 39⅝ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & Hud.......102¼ | 300 do....... 39⅝ |
| 100 do.......b3.102⅜ | 300 do....... 39½ |
| 500 do.......102⅜ | 100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 29½ |
| 500 do.......b10.103 | 200 do....... 29⅞ |
| 900 do.......102⅜ | 100 do.......b3. 30 |
| 200 do.......c.102⅜ | 200 do....... 30 |
| 100 do.......102⅜ | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Tenn.6s,old, b.c. 80 | 100 Erie Railr'd..b. c. 65½ |
| 2,000 do....... 81 | 100 do.......c. 65½ |
| 2,000 Mo.6s,H.&St.J.I. 91¼ | 100 Erie Pf...bet. call. 74 |
| 3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 78⅜ | 25 do....... 75 |
| 1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 76½ | 300 N.Y.C.&Hud.,b.c.102⅜ |
| 4,000 do....... 77 | 200 do.......102⅜ |
| 5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 73¾ | 1200 do.......102⅜ |
| 4,000 do....... 73½ | 700 do.......102½ |
| 5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 94 | 200 do.......b3.102⅜ |
| 1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st.102 | 1100 do.......102⅜ |
| 500 W. U. T..b. c., s3. 86⅜ | 100 do.......b10.103 |
| 600 do....... 86½ | 300 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 93⅝ |
| 100 do.......c. 86⅜ | 100 do.......b3. 94 |
| 300 do.......b3. 86⅜ | 200 do....... 93⅝ |
| 100 do.......s3. 86½ | 300 Panama Railroad.115¼ |
| 800 do....... 86⅜ | 200 do..bet. call.116½ |
| 400 do....... 86⅜ | 100 do.......b3.116½ |
| 100 do....... 86½ | 300 do.......116½ |
| 300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 57½ | 100 Un. Pac..b. c., b3. 35½ |
| 1500 do....... 57⅛ | 400 do....... 35⅝ |
| 200 do....... 57 | 100 Chi.&N.W.Pf.,b.c. 88½ |
| 130 do....... 57⅜ | 600 Chi. & R. I...b. c.115½ |
| 1600 do....... 57⅛ | 100 M. & St.P..b.c., c. 57½ |
| 1000 do....... 58 | 100 T., W.&W..b.c., c. 73½ |
| 700 do.......b3. 58 | 100 Bos., H. & E..b. c. 3⅞ |
| 2400 do....... 58⅛ | 100 Del., Lack. & W...100⅝ |
| 200 do.......c. 58 | 40 do..bet. call.100⅝ |
| 1500 do....... 58⅛ | 100 do.......101 |
| 400 do.......c. 58⅜ | 100 C., C., C. & Ind.... 87⅛ |
| 100 do.......b3. 58⅛ | 100 do....... 87¼ |
| 700 do....... 58⅜ | 34 N. J. South..b. c. 26 |
| 2900 do....... 58⅛ | 600 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 46 |
| 100 do.......b3. 58⅛ | 100 C.,C.&I.C..b.c.,s3. 39¾ |
| 100 do.......b10. 58⅛ | 100 do....... 39⅞ |
| 400 do....... 58⅜ | 200 do....... 40 |
| 1200 do....... 58¼ | 100 do....... 40⅛ |
| 2000 do....... 58⅛ | 200 do....... 40¼ |
| 1000 do....... 58⅜ | 1100 do....... 40⅛ |
| 200 do....... 58⅜ | 100 At.&P.Pf..b.c.,b3. 30¼ |
| 1600 do....... 58¼ | 100 Mariposa Pf..b. c. 1¼ |
| 800 do....... 58⅛ | 200 Mariposa L. & M. 15 |
| 200 do.......b3. 59 | 400 Atlantic Mail..... 4¼ |
| 500 do....... 59 | 20 do....... 4¼ |

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.117⅜ | 100 Harlem.......137¼ |
| 30,000 Tenn. 6s, n....... 81 | 300 do.......137 |
| 100 Consol. Coal....... 56¾ | 21 Illinois Central...117½ |
| 100 do....... 56⅞ | 100 Erie Railroad....... 65¼ |
| 300 do.......b3. 57 | 200 do....... 65⅛ |
| 1600 do....... 57 | 2000 do....... 65 |
| 1600 West Union....... 86⅝ | 100 do....... 64⅞ |
| 700 do....... 86½ | 1200 do....... 64⅞ |
| 200 do.......s3. 86⅝ | 700 do....... 64⅝ |
| 200 do....... 86⅜ | 1900 do....... 64⅝ |
| 4100 do....... 86¼ | 1500 do....... 64⅝ |
| 1500 do....... 86⅛ | 700 do....... 64½ |
| 600 do....... 86¼ | 100 do.......b3. 64⅝ |
| 500 do....... 86⅜ | 300 do....... 64⅝ |
| 100 do....... 86¼ | 100 do....... 64⅝ |
| 100 do.......b3. 86⅜ | 100 Union Pacific....... 35¾ |
| 800 Pacific Mail....... 59 | 100 do.......b3. 35⅞ |
| 2100 do....... 59⅛ | 1000 do....... 35⅝ |
| 600 do....... 59¼ | 200 do....... 35⅞ |
| 300 do....... 59⅜ | 500 do....... 35⅝ |
| 800 do....... 51¼ | 300 do.......b3. 35⅝ |
| 300 do....... 59½ | 100 Rock Island.......115⅝ |
| 700 do....... 59 | 200 do.......115⅝ |
| 800 do....... 58⅞ | 100 do.......s3.115¾ |
| 500 do....... 58¾ | 100 do.......115⅝ |
| 100 do....... 58⅝ | 100 St. Paul....... 57¼ |
| 200 do....... 58½ | 200 do....... 57⅜ |
| 600 do....... 58⅝ | 100 do.......s3. 57¼ |
| 1100 do....... 58⅝ | 200 do....... 57¼ |
| 500 do.......s30. 58 | 100 Tol. & Wab.....s3. 73 |
| 300 do....... 58⅝ | 100 do.......b3. 73 |
| 1000 do....... 58¼ | 200 do....... 73 |
| 2300 do....... 58⅜ | 300 Ohio & Miss....... 46 |
| 1000 do....... 58¼ | 300 do....... 45⅞ |
| 100 do.......s3. 58 | 500 do.......s3. 45⅞ |
| 500 do....... 58⅜ | 100 Bost., H. & E....... 3⅞ |
| 500 do....... 58½ | 200 do....... 3⅞ |
| 800 do....... 58⅝ | 400 do....... 3¾ |
| 400 do....... 58⅝ | 900 do....... 3⅞ |
| 100 do.......b3. 58⅝ | 100 do.......s30. 3¾ |
| 1000 do....... 58⅞ | 100 do.......b3. 3⅞ |
| 800 do....... 59 | 600 do....... 3¾ |
| 100 do.......b3. 59 | 900 do....... 3⅞ |
| 700 do....... 58⅞ | 1000 do.......s30. 3¾ |
| 100 do....... 58⅞ | 100 do.......b3. 3⅞ |
| 600 do....... 58⅞ | 200 do....... 3¾ |
| 1500 do....... 59 | 100 do.......s3. 3⅞ |
| 2000 do....... 59⅛ | 100 Han. & St. Jo....... 44 |
| 100 New Central Coal. 40⅝ | 100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 55 |
| 200 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3.102⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C....... 40⅛ |
| 100 do.......102⅞ | 1000 do....... 40⅛ |
| 1000 do.......102⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 40⅛ |
| 50 do.......102⅞ | 100 do....... 40⅛ |
| 600 do.......102⅞ | 700 do....... 40 |
| 600 do.......102⅞ | 100 do....... 39⅞ |
| 300 do.......s3.102⅞ | 200 do....... 39⅞ |
| 100 do.......b3.102⅞ | 300 do....... 40 |
| 300 do.......102⅞ | 100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 30 |
| 200 Lake Shore....... 93⅝ | 100 do....... 29 |
| 100 do.......s3. 93⅝ | 1000 do....... 29⅞ |
| 600 do....... 94⅛ | 1500 do....... 29⅞ |
| 1800 do....... 93⅞ | 2000 do....... 29⅞ |
| 100 Panama.......116 | 2500 [illegible] |

TUESDAY, March 25—P. M.

There was some weakness in the Gold market early in the day. Sales at 115½ ⅌ 115⅜ ⅌ cent., the quotation subsequently returning to 115½ ⅌ cent. The transactions are not particularly animated, but the price is maintained by the firmer look of Exchange and the free demand for Gold this week to pay into the Custom-house for Tariff Duties.

The leading Bankers have advanced their counter rates for 60 days' Bills to 108¼ ⅌ 108½ ⅌ cent. The actual sales on the Street, however, are scarcely above 108 ⅌ 108⅛ ⅌ cent. The demand has improved on the more reasonable rates for Money and the signs of an easier supply.

Money was not quite so cheap as yesterday, the lenders on the Street holding out for one ⅌ cent. a month for carrying over Stocks. The later rate was 7 ⅌ cent. per annum, Gold, and there was a demand for first-class paper at 8 ⅌ 10 ⅌ cent. per annum.

At the very close of Bank hours the Street lenders again advanced the rate for Money, and in some instances obtained as much as 2 ⅌ cent. a month, or a sixteenth for the day, from the Stock Brokers who had put off making up their wants until 3 o'clock. This movement partially checked the buoyancy on part of the Share list, Pacific Mail, the favorite speculative of the day, falling back from 59⅛ ⅌ ¼ to 58⅛ ⅌ 58⅜ ⅌ cent. New-York Central attracted much attention through the day, and sales were made as high as 102⅞ ⅌ cent. Ex Dividend. Erie Stock was steady and Harlem strong, and on most of the Western Roads the sales were generally up to or ahead of yesterday's advance, although the speculation ran somewhat irregular, and was dampened by the reappearance of dear Money late in the day.

In the Railway Bonds we remark that all the original Erie Mortgages, (five in number,) are at or above par, and some of them with accrued Interest since the last Dividend. The Firsts are 103 ⅌ cent. bid, including the Half-Yearly Coupon due May 1. These Bonds, as remarked a day or two ago, are going to London to be paid in by the negotiators (Messrs. Bischoffsheim) of the Consolidated $30,000,000 Mortgage. There seems to be little question that the £2,000,000 Sterling seven ⅌ cents of the New-York Central will be placed abroad. And the recent loan of $6,250,000 of the New-York, Boston and Montreal extension of the Erie interest, including the projected bridge over the Hudson at Peekskill, will, no doubt, from present appearances, be succeeded by a second negotiation of the same amount, the general mortgage covering $12,500,000. A further independent Loan to put through the Gilbert Elevated Transit, (in the same interest,) is also spoken of. The 6 ⅌ cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, now completed from tide-water to the Ohio River, under the auspices of Mr. Huntingdon, President, and Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, are now finding their way abroad, and scarcely 10 ⅌ cent. of the whole Mortgage of $15,000,000 is now in first hands, selling at 87½ ⅌ cent. and interest. The 6 ⅌ cents. of the Central Pacific have reacted to 103½ ⅌ cent.; the Western Pacifics are firm at 94½ ⅌ cent., and all the Bonds of the Union Pacific are firm; the Incomes 77 ⅌ cent., Land Grants 78⅜, and First Mortgage 86½ ⅌ 86⅝ ⅌ cent. Most of the old Western Mortgages, 7 ⅌ cent. Currency, are in good investment demand, and prices steady. The New-York Centrals, Centrals of New-Jersey, and Delaware and Lackawanna are also steady.

Near the close of business on the Stock Exchange, the Share list assumed steadiness again, and at 4 o'clock P. M. the quotations stood as follows, compared with Monday night. There was a revival to-day in the Atlantic and Pacific Stock, which from 25½ yesterday went up to 30 ⅌ 30½ ⅌ cent. New-York Central, Lake Shore and Erie were less firm at 4 o'clock. Pacific Mail and Harlem, strong.

### Closing Quotations—March 25.

| | Monday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 114½ | 115 |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 117½ | 117½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 117⅞ | 118 |
| American Gold | 115½ | 115½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 107½ | 108 |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 102 | 102½ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 115½ | 115 |
| Pacific Mail | 56⅞ | 59 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 75½ | 75⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 57 | 57½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 45⅞ | 45½ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 86½ | 86½ |
| Erie | 65⅞ | 64½ |
| Union Pacific | 35½ | 35½ |
| Lake Shore | 93⅞ | 93½ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 39½ | 40 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 73⅞ | 73 |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 25½ | 29½ |

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States, on a very strong market through the day, and a moderate offering of Stock, are ⅛ ⅌ ¼ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81.......118 | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......116⅛ |
| 6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81.......119⅛ | 5-20 reg., '67.......116⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '62.......117⅛ | 5-20 coup., '67.......118 |
| 5-20 coup., '62.......117⅛ | 5-20 reg., '68.......116¾ |
| 5-20 reg., '64.......117⅛ | 5-20 coup., '68.......118 |
| 5-20 coup., '64.......117⅛ | 10-40 reg.......112 |
| 5-20 reg., '65.......117⅛ | 10-40 coup.......112 |
| 5-20 coup., '65.......117⅛ | 5s coup., '81.......115 |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65.......116⅛ | 6s Currency.......114⅞ |

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds. There is no bid for any of the Arkansas Bonds, and the advices from the Legislature now and for three months past in session are not encouraging for any practical measures to preserve the State credit. The Tennessees have relapsed from yesterday's advance to 81½ ⅌ cent. sales. There seems to be some fear that the Legislature has promised more in respect to resuming interest July a year (1874) than the provisions for revenue from taxation are likely to justify:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old....... 81 | Texas 10s....... 76 |
| Tenn. 6s, new....... 81 | Ohio 6s, '81.......104 |
| Va. 6s, old....... 44 | Ohio 6s, '86.......107 |
| Va. 6s, new....... 51 | Ken. 6s....... 97¼ |
| Va. 6s, con. bds....... 56 | Ill. Coup. 6s, '77....... 96 |
| Ga. 6s....... 70 | Ill. Coup. 6s, '79....... 96 |
| Ga. 7s, new....... 88 | Mich. 6s, '78....... 96 |
| S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 17 | Mich. 7s, '78.......100 |
| S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 20 | N. Y. Reg. B. L.......105 |
| Mo. 6s....... 93¾ | N. Y. Coup. B. L.......105½ |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo. is. 91 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74.......105½ |
| La. 6s, new....... 40 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.......105½ |
| Cal. 7s.......110 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.......105½ |
| Cal. 7s, large bds.......110 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.......105½ |
| Conn. 6s.......101 | N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74.......104 |
| R. I. 6s.......100 | |

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks. The Bull's Head failure has had very little effect upon the Stocks of the other Banks. A number of the Local Banks under the State Laws, to which the Bull's Head belonged, are running very low on their reserves of Legal Tender, because they are not legally compelled, as the National Banks are, to keep within the line of safety. They do this, of course, to make all the Money they can by pirating upon their neighbors in the Clearing-house, and at the risk of impairing confidence in the Local organizations:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York.......184 | East River.......112 |
| Merchants'.......117 | Nassau.......108 |
| Union.......140 | Shoe & Leather.......150 |
| America.......150 | Corn Exchange.......120 |
| City.......250 | Continental....... 75 |
| Phenix.......101 | St. Nicholas.......110½ |
| North River....... 86 | Commonwealth....... 86½ |
| Merchants' Exchange 90 | New-York County.......200 |
| Commerce.......116 | Park.......140 |
| Mech. Banking Ass.......107 | Manuf. & Merchants'.......100 |
| Mercantile.......127½ | N. Y. Nat. Exchange. 92 |
| American Exchange.......111 | Central National....... 97 |
| Bank of N. America.......101 | Fourth National.......110¼ |
| Hanover.......101½ | Ninth National.......108 |
| Irving.......128 | Gold Exchange.......112 |
| Metropolitan.......133 | Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass. 80 |
| People's.......140 | German-American.......101 |
| Grocers'.......101 | |

If the doctrine laid down by our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* in regard to the responsibility of Money lenders for the safe keeping of Collateral Securities, is really to be the law in the case, it behooves the Money borrowers of the Stock Exchange, and other borrowers on Collateral, to look well to the dangers that surround the operation. The *Journal* insists that, with due diligence in safekeeping, the responsibility of the Banker for the return of Collateral ceases, while the loan itself must be repaid by the borrower in any event. The responsibility of the former thus qualified, is no security at all, and we understand that some of the Brokers are already making the tenor of their loans "payable on the return of the Securities" pledged as Collateral. Where, as in most instances, they are doing business for customers or in turning Stocks, we see no safety in borrowing on any other terms.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $1,129,923 52 |
| Gold payments | 99,458 54 |
| Gold balance | 40,640,615 25 |
| Currency receipts | 168,844 93 |
| Currency payments | 305,459 98 |
| Currency balance | 17,726,726 66 |
| Customs | 729,000 00 |

At Philadelphia to-day Reading Stock and Pennsylvania Road were lower. Money is reported closer in that market on the eve of first of April settlements through the interior of the State.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 25.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 97 | .... |
| City 6s, new | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Camden and Amboy | 119½ | 119¾ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 57¾ | 57⅞ |
| Reading | 113½ | 113¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 58½ | about. |
| Catawissa Preferred | 44 | 44¼ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 25 | 25½ |
| Northern Central | 38 | 38¼ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 37⅜ | 37½ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 90 | .... |

The Cumberland Coal & Iron Company have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable April 15.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the Quarterly Dividend of *One and a Quarter ⅌ Cent.* on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri.)

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,260,047.


# BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; coupon and registered; interest payable May and November; principal and interest in gold coin in New-York.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; interest payable January and July; principal and interest payable in gold in New-York. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent., gold,) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th inst., thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,928,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western ailroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY. MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.


## Interferences by Strikers—Illinois Bill for Protection.

A bill for restraining striking workmen from interfering with non-strikers, or with the business or property of employers, has passed the Legislature of Illinois, and on the 20th inst. it was approved by the Governor. It is, therefore, now a law. The bill, while denouncing severe penalties against strikers, also bears heavily on proprietors who shall combine to prevent any particular men from obtaining work. The material portions of the bill are the following:

SECTION 1. If any person shall, by threat, intimidation, or unlawful interference, seek to prevent any other person from working, or from obtaining work, at any lawful business, on any terms that he or she may see fit, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100.

SEC. 2. If two or more persons shall combine for the purpose of depriving the owner or possessor of property of its lawful use or management, or of preventing, by threats, suggestions of danger, or any unlawful means, any person or persons from being employed by, or obtaining employment from, any such owner or possessor of property, on such terms as the parties concerned may agree upon, such persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 3. If any person shall enter the coal-banks of another without the expressed or implied consent of the owner or manager thereof, after notice that such entry is prohibited, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 4. If any person shall enter the coal banks of another with intent to commit injury thereto, or by threats, intimidations, or other unlawful proceedings, to cause any person employed therein to leave his employment, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both.

# ITALY.

## Dilatory Legislation—Chances for a Republic—Temper of the People—The Existing Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, March 4, 1873.

In nearly every letter written from Italy at present, at least a word of reference must be made to the question of the abolition of the convents. Parliament begins its work to-morrow, after the carnival vacation of two weeks. But it is now announced that the discussion of the modified Ministerial project will not be entered upon before the month of April. Such is the dawdling habit, which it is so difficult to outgrow. The public is impatient. As the spirit of liberty gains strength, the virtue grows which condemns a criminal waste of time. We shall not have anything to report upon the course which the debate will take in less than one or two months.

CHANCES FOR A REPUBLIC.

Now that experiments with the Republic are in favor with various countries of the Latin race, leaders, and organs of that system of Government, are active in Italy. Various means are used to try the temper of the multitude, but as yet with no signs that indicate a probable change. The great risk for Italy, in a trial of the Republic, would be to the unity of the country. That is a good which cannot be overestimated, and no new compensations could possibly be an equivalent for its sacrifice. Italy, like the United States, might give up half the liberties at present enjoyed rather than the unity of the nation. It is now an accepted maxim in Italian politics, "the monarchy unites us, but the Republic would be sure to bring division." When the States of this country are prepared for the system of federation, then the Republic will follow, and that day will be likely to come. But time enough must be left for the populations to lose all memory of their former rulers and the pretentious or petty princes of the families who once governed with a despotic paternal sway. In one or two generations old affections and illusions will be wholly outgrown, and the last of the members of the old court circles will have passed away.

TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE.

The judgment of the multitude, unless enlightened by superior advantages of instruction, is never to be highly valued. The Italian populace can be easily managed. We have seen how, for the past dozen years, it has been kept under control. I am more and more convinced that if designing leaders are not allowed to force the country into the commission of fatal errors, this people can be as easily governed with liberal laws as the English or Americans. After we have exhausted all our just criticisms, the fact remains that Italy has a fair supply of men of political prudence and practical sense.

THE EXISTING PARTIES.

It is the good fortune of United Italy not to have two or three chiefs of dynastic factions plotting for power. It is one of the impossibilities of the situation, created by the sacrifice of the autonomy of the former separate States, for the princes pretending to legitimate sovereignty are the loudest in their declarations that the formation of the Kingdom of Italy is a violation of hereditary rights, and the rule of Victor Emmanuel a usurpation. There are really only two parties in Italy, sufficiently respectable for the energy of their opposition to each other, to claim the regard of outside observers—the party of national unity and the party of the Papacy, which represents the elements of reaction in all the Catholic countries of the world. To Italy belongs the noble primacy in this struggle with a power still as ambitious as at any former period of history, and which the Italians of more advanced intelligence are firmly persuaded has done more than any other agency to damage their country, as well as put back civilization in Spain, Ireland, Mexico, and the South American States; and the more enlightened portion of the world is in harmony with Italy in this opinion.

ITALIAN PHLEGM.

It will surprise some to hear it said that the Italians are not an enthusiastic, but a phlegmatic people. They have so little of the vehemence of the French as to seem almost of another race. Some have judged of the vivacity of Italian character by the sudden spurts of impetuosity in the excitement of passion. But, as no people can be always in a rage, so that kind of ardor cannot be accepted as the test of the normal condition of a nation. This belief, that the Italians are an extremely vivacious or quick-tempered people, belongs to the same class of popular delusions as that which holds that in this southern race there is an intuitive love of beauty, and a native power of producing it in art, which is far superior to that which belongs to people of the Northern stock. I do not believe in anything of the kind. The æsthetic faculty or feeling is universal, and its development, like that of the religious sentiment, will be in proportion to the advances made in intellectual refinement and the culture of manners. The art life of Italy has had a period of 3,000 years in which to develop itself. From the time of ancient Etruria until now we have specimens of the art creations of the people of this peninsula, and the museums are filled with them. We know that in the time of the ancient Romans there was not much boasting of any very delicate talent or feeling for art, for the genius which produced the best pictures and statues for that warlike people came from the further East. In architecture and eloquence they also learned of the Greeks. The climate of Hellas has not changed; but what great thing has Greek genius produced for a thousand years? It is association and training and the cultivation of the love of grace which gives a nation the highest place in the realm of taste. It has done it for the French, as it is doing it for the English, and may also do it for the Americans and Germans. By making design a part of the system of universal education, the American people might, in one or two generations, become the first nation in the world for the grace and beauty of all its woven, stamped, carved, and plastic productions in which color and form are elements. Design has a much larger scope than that of its application to painting and sculpture. The sphere of its development is as wide as the range of the creative faculty, and is only limited by the possibilities of the human imagination.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

Gen. Garibaldi has written a letter to the Republican Party, asking them what, under present circumstances, they intend to do. The *Opinione*—perhaps the best newspaper in Italy—makes some sensible remarks upon the letter of the General, and says that it has always set a higher value upon the action of Garibaldi—Rome and Marsala—than upon his talk. If the political society of the world was made up of patriots as honest and generous as Garibaldi, the work of bettering the condition of the people—which should be the first care of government—would go on much more rapidly than at present.

ANGELICO.

## The Plucky Minnesota Farmers Already at Work.

*From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, March 20.*

Mr. E. P. Evans, of Garden City, who has just returned from a tour through the counties of Blue Earth, Watonwan, and Faribault, informs us that the farmers in that part of the State were engaged as early as the 18th inst. in putting in their wheat crops. He saw scores of teams harrowing in the just sown fields of wheat. The ice had entirely disappeared out of the Upper Minnesota and its tributaries in that district. The prairies were already clad with fresh verdure, and the strawberry-vines were putting on their green garments. This, be it remembered, is in that cold and dreary Minnesota, which some Eastern newspapers are trying to make their readers believe is a sort of Labrador, because it was visited by a terrible storm last Winter, by reason of which several bewildered travelers lost their way on the wide prairies of the frontier, and were frozen to death. The scene of this early Spring farming happens, too, to be just where the storm was most violent and destructive.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
8,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
30,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
6,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,909 pounds Coffee (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,400 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
10,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:
For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
325,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
80,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

**PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

800 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 38x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,325 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
15,460 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
16,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
100 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
256,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,800 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,600 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
300 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,600 yards Blue Denims.
9,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
248 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
652 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
423 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,490 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,665 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
500 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
434 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
320 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
25 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
130 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
800 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,563 Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
120 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
230 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
355 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
126 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173 Needles, assorted sizes.
87 Needles, Glovers'.
514 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
3,355 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
374 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,358 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,600 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.**

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 29th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered within fifteen days from date of order, free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

100 Store-room Lanterns, to be delivered at the Navigation Office of the New-York Navy Yard, in accordance with specifications, particulars of which can be learned at this office.

Each bidder is required to deposit a sample of the lantern at the Navigation Office, upon which he bases his proposal, it being understood that the lantern submitted is one of his own make as a manufacturer of lanterns and lamps.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Pay-Director, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED BOARD OF Water Commissioners for the City of Rochester, N. Y., will receive sealed proposals at their office, in said city, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 9th day of April, 1873, for the construction of Water Works for said city, the work to consist of furnishing materials and constructing a conduit of brick and cast-iron pipe from Hemlock Lake; the furnishing and laying all the distribution pipes required; also the construction of the necessary reservoirs, inlet pipes, discharge pipes and structures connected therewith; also necessary vaults for stop and air cocks and blow-offs; also the fitting, boring and setting of all hydrants, stop and air cocks and blow-offs which may be furnished; also all the work required in opening and filling trenches, or constucting enbankments, &c., and all the materials and work required in creek crossings or protecting creek channels.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids, when from combinations among bidders or from any other cause they deem it for the interest of the City of Rochester to do so.

Specifications, quantity sheets, blank forms of proposals and contract, general and special notices, and all necessary papers relating thereto, will be on exhibition at the office of the said Commissioners, in the City of Rochester, on and after the 27th day of March, 1873, until the time of letting.

ROSWELL HART, P. M. BROMLEY, C. C. MORSE, G. H. PERKINS, WM. H. BOWMAN, Board of Water Commissioners.
J. NELSON TUBBS, Engineer.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

ESTATE OF NORMAN B. GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Norman B. Griffin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
f19-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 327 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE, LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.
o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.
SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 82 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.
s25-law6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.—ERNEST HEYE, assignee of the estate of FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, GEORGE KRETZ, and others, defendants. To the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, and to all attorneys who have been employed by the above-named plaintiff, as assignee of said firm: I, Charles A. Jackson, referee, hereby give notice that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, made and entered in the above-entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims of the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, interested in the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by the said Francis A. Hirsch to said plaintiff on or about the 5th day of January, 1867, A. D., and to take proof of the claims of all attorneys who have been employed by the said plaintiff to collect claims which passed to him under said assignment. Notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors and attorneys, to take and state an account of the amount due to said creditors upon their respective claims, upon the 14th day of February, 1873, and to take, state, and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment.

Notice is also hereby given that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered and adjudged that such of said creditors and attorneys as shall not, within a time limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividends out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be forever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee or individually, or of, from, or out of the said assigned estate.

All the creditors of said Francis A. Hirsch, and all attorneys who have been employed by the plaintiff as assignee of said firm, are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 38 Pine-street, after the 1st of May, or at No. 54 William-street before the 1st of May next, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May, 1873, the day limited by me, on or before which all claims are to be presented.

Notice is further hereby given that the said referee will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my said office, No. 38 Pine-street, on the 16th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., and that, at such hearing, any party in interest may contest any claims presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, February 27, 1873, A. D.
CHARLES A. JACKSON, Referee, No. 38 Pine-street, or No. 54 William-street, N. Y.
B. ROELKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, N. Y.

N. B.—Creditors and attorneys are requested to make up and present their claims in such form as to show the dates and items of all debits and credits, the amount due on the 14th day of February, 1873, A. D., the interest claimed, and periods for which it is computed, and also to verify the correctness of their claims by affidavit, made before any officer authorized to take affidavits in the State of New-York, or before a Consul of the United States, if creditors reside out of the United States of America.
B. ROELKER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 55 Pine-street, N. Y.
mh12-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ASHILLE KLEINE, plaintiff, against CLEMENTINA KLEINE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 124 Bowery, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 19, 1873.
CHARLES FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f26-law6wW*

## LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New-York, County of New-York.—HENRY SEGGERMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN DAY and JOSHUA WHITNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh12-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK ACKERLEE, plaintiff, against HENRY SPINDLER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 10th day of February, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1873.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 212 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1873.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f26-law6wW*

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CHARLES SCHURIG against ELLEN MORONEY, John B. Tosier and Emma L., his wife, Frederick W. Silliman and Annie E., his wife, Hannah D. Blaisdell, Henry Johnson and Catharine M., his wife, Gulian Ross, Theodore Ross.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
mh26-law6wW*

## DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

**Wholesale Department.**

We have cheap silk, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Laces Flowers, &c., well worthy inspection. Call.

**EDW. RIDLEY & SON,**

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

The Desbrosses-st. cars, from the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

**KID GLOVES.**

**Wholesale Department.**

We have full lines and are receiving per various steamers from Europe all the new Spring shades in our Monogram and Edward Gloves, acknowledged to be the best

LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

For the convenience of Western and Eastern buyers we have opened an office in Spelman's building.

**NO. 369 BROADWAY.**

Our stock in Grand-st. comprises over 20,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES, to which we invite special attention.

**E. RIDLEY & SON,**

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

Desbrosses-st. cars from corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

A NOVELTY! A NOVELTY
AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S.
**SOMETHING NEW** AT MACY'S.
The next time you are shopping at the store of R. H. MACY & CO., Please ask to see THE PICNIC DEPARTMENT.
**The Picnic Department.**
THE PICNIC DEPARTMENT.
You will there see something that will surprise and please you, and you will only have to BUY AND TRY, in order to be completely satisfied as regards BOTH QUALITY AND PRICE.
**R. H. MACY & CO.,** 14th-st. and 6th-av.

JUST RECEIVED, JUST RECEIVED, an elegant stock of
**Llama Lace Goods,** for Spring wear.
Elegant designs in SHAWLS, DOLMANS, SACQUES.
The most stylish shapes at VERY LOW PRICES.
**R. H. MACY & CO.,** 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

1873. 1873.
**Spring Novelties!**
**MILLER & GRANT**
No. 879 BROADWAY,
OFFER DECIDED NOVELTIES IN ECRU CLUNY, COLORED YAK, BLONDE, AND SPANISH
**LACES.**
INFANTS' CAPS, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, BANDS, JACQUERED BANDS, NIGHT-DRESS TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Dress-makers supplied.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!**
Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway.
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS On the EASIEST TERMS.
**"The Silver Tongues,"**
On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS, FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.', No. 27 Union-square, First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AT NO. 805 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 6 and 13, may be seen the new and wonderful invention, THE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, unsurpassed for beauty, power, and effects. Prices reduced to meet the popular demand. Call and examine them. E. B. TREAT, New-York Manager for the Cabinet Pipe Organ Company.

READ THE AMERICAN MUSICAL GAZETTE, devoted to musical education; impartial criticism and valuable music; subscription, $1 per annum. Published by the AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wed., March 26. | *Russia, Wed'day, April 16.
Abyssinia, Wed., April 2. | Calabria, Sat'day, April 19.
Algeria, Wed., April 9. | Java, Wednesday, April 23.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage ... $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.**
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS ... Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN ... Saturday, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER ... Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON ... Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE ... Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG ... Saturday, April 5, at 11 A. M.
These steam-ships are
**THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.**
Cabin passage ... $60, $75, and $65, currency
Steerage ... $29, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.
**CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.**
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**WHITE STAR LINE,**
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE
**UNITED STATES MAIL.**
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC ... SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC ... SATURDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC ... SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC ... SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
BALTIC ... SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Thur'day, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL ... Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE ... SURMONT ... Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE ... DANRE ... Saturday, May 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin ... $125 | Second cabin ... $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.** (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ... April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE ... April 9, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN ... April 16, at ——
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 23, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR. ... April 30, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**ANCHOR LINE.**
EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
VICTORIA, Sat., Mar. 29 | ANGLIA ... Sat., April 5
CASTALIA, Wed. April 2 | OLYMPIA .. Wed., April 9
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,** THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIP MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agent, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR ... April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ... May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM ... June 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.**
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) ... March 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana, via Nassau,) ... April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,) ... April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only) ... April 17
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

**NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.**
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships
WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.
PEMBROKE ... April 12
GLAMORGAN ... May 3
PEMBROKE ... May 24
GLAMORGAN ... June 14
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin ... $75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin ... 55 currency
Steerage ... 30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff ... $33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO**
**CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,**
VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
April 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.
Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing.—Steamer RISING STAR, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, April 5.
Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will follow and sail April 19, 1873.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,** FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

**GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.**
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
ARRAGON, WESTERN ... Tuesday, March 25
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER ... Wed'day, April 23
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

**ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y**
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 29.
Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN LEVY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nathan Levy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further, that second and third meetings of the said creditors, under the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be had at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1873.
mh19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. BOEHM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel C. Boehm, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1873.
mh19-law3W* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. HENDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William T. Henderson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1873. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh26-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RUEDIGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Ruediger, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873.
mh12-law3wW GEO. W. HERBERT, Assignee, No. 23 Union-square.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID LASKY, —In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 242 Canal-st., New-York City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, a quantity of hats, caps, material, fixtures, &c., comprising the stock of the bankrupt above-named, being the assets of the said bankrupt in possession of the said assignee.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.
HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.
J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTERS.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED down-town steam-power job office, doing a good stationery business, which may be retained. Part payment taken in printing. Address MELVIN HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—OYSTER-HOUSE, BAR-ROOM, and restaurant on best street of Brooklyn, terminus of six lines of railroads and two ferries. Apply on premises, No. 21 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES.
W. YOUNG, corner BOWERY and 3D-ST. Offers his large stock at cost on account of going out of business.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

## MILLINERY.

GEORGE SLOANE, BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 26 and 27, Trimmed and Untrimmed Bonnets and Round Hats. Also Novelties in Ties, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

PARIS MILLINERY.
Mme. GALOUPEAU, No. 53 East 10th-st. Will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for Spring, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.

## RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 3:10, 3:54, 5:04, 5:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:54 A. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY, WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 9:20 A. M., 3, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:22 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:58, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:26, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M., 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:19 and 6:35 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:
5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5, 6:00, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:20, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:15, 2:45, 3, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:30 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:35 A. M.; 12:30, (Ex.), 3:02, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 2:05 A. M., to South Norwalk at 3:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:35 P. M., via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

## STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.
The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.
Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., or to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.
The boats and cars on this route are first-class.
PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

| Leave New-York. | Leave Red Bank. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, March 22, 1 P. M. | Monday, March 24, 1 P. M. |
| Tuesday, March 25, 2:30 P. M. | Wed'day, March 26, 6:30 A. M. |
| Wed'day, March 26, 2:30 P. M. | Thursday, March 27, 7 A. M. |
| Thursday, March 27, 3 P. M. | Friday, March 28, 7:30 A. M. |
| Friday, March 28, 3 P. M. | Sat'day, March 29, 8:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, March 29, 2:30 P. M. | Monday, March 31, 7:30 A. M. |

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 27, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

THE BIRCH DALE MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS possess great therapeutic virtues, and are especially recommended in consumption, being the only natural waters that have proved a specific in this perplexing disease. The very best medical authority testifies to permanent cures where all other treatment was abortive. They also produce miraculous effects in chronic diseases of the kidneys, (including Bright's,) female complaints, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and liver complaints, cancer, scrofula, and all diseases originating in an impure state of the blood. Books gratis.
CONANT & CRAMER, No. 30 Broadway.